HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,869—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid Brand Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY ? P.M. 1903.
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd May
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI, transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

BEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardo, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mocozzi	5,065	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 16th May, 1903.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

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PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
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LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 25th May.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 22nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

S. S. "KURDISTAN," 3,036 Tons, A. 1, at LLOYDS, SAILING on or about the 23rd MAY, will take CARGO to the following Ports ;—FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, or NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

Accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers at a Moderate Rate. No Surgeon or Stewardess carried.

For full particulars of FREIGHTS and PASSAGE apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
18th May, 1903. Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
SINGAPORE	3,800	Cossovich	15th Aug., 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 640. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,690	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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BOMBAY AND POONA;

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THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS ; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS ; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

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(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

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AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

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A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
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THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
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THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

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THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY.

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TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE,
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SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS.

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HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

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ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
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MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.

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CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

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EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
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ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

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EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use Dr. SPOONER HART'S
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Sold at Re. 1 per 10 lb. Bag.

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CALCUTTA.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

ISSUE OF RS. 34 LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of 34 lakhs of Rupees upon debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to be issued under the provisions of Act III of 1890 (B. C.), to provide funds for the purpose of carrying out certain works connected with the Port of Calcutta sanctioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners, and of the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Calcutta Port Act.

2. The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 15th day of June and the 15th day of December, at the Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 15th December, 1903.

3. Provision is made for a sinking-fund of such an amount invested half-yearly, as will be sufficient to liquidate the debt in thirty years.

4. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid at the time into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, to credit of the Commissioners, and the balance on the 15th June, 1903, from which date interest will run. The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment be not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, be not fully taken up by the 15th June, 1903. In case a less number of Debentures is allotted than is applied for the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

5. Tenders, made out in forms to be obtained at the Commissioners' Office and from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners up to noon of Monday, the 8th June, 1903, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for the deposit abovenamed. A separate tender should be made for each rate offered.

6. The tenders will be opened by the Commissioners in Meeting on Monday, the 8th June, 1903.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

Dated the 7th May, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)
which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST
And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
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BEST QUALITY
RUBBER TYRE
FOR
1½" CHANNEL..............Rs. 2-4 per foot.
1¼" Do. „ 1-12 „
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel........................ „ 10- per set.
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BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

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WE HAVE STARTED AGAIN.
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a

STERLING CHAIN,
A Pretty Design,
Re. 1-8,
OR A
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
First Time in India,
Rs. 2,
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An elegant and correct-time keeper.
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None equal to these in the Market,
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These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 6th JUNE, and the DRAWING will be held on the 13th JUNE, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited witness the *bona fide* drawing.

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			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		2,000
1 Do.	„		500
6 Prizes	„	Rs. 150 each	900
3 Do.	„	„ 75 „	225
2 Do.	„	„ 50 „	100
25 Do.	„	„ 25 „	625
10 Do.	„	„ 20 „	200
50 Do.	„	„ 15 „	750
50 Do.	„	„ 10 „	500
50 Do.	„	„ 5 „	250
100 Do.	„	„ 4 „	400
100 Do.	„	„ 3 „	300
125 Do.	„	„ 2 „	250
533 Prizes		Total	7,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System. And NOT against Money Order.

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SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR, Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

PANCHGANI RACE VIEW HOTEL ANNEXE — Reorganized — Best site, comfortable accommodation. "First Class Chef." 40 years standing. "Every kind of Cooking—Soup, Entrees, Sweets, Pastry, &c. PRONOUNCED FIRST CLASS" as certified by Mess Officers and P. O. Club, &c., Intending visitors should apply to MANAGER. Terms Rs. 120 per month, longer period, less.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it ; hard purgatives harm more than they help ; move the Bowels by gentle means ; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL. Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£562,500

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40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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Manager.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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E. REY,
Manager.

BANKS.

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Sterling Reserve Fund..........$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

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Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... „ 9,060,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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CAPITAL (paid up)..........Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 14,00,000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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CAPITAL.
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Reserve Fund .... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000
DIRECTORS :
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„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

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„ 12	Months	5 „
„ 2	Years	5½ „

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Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
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Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

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MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

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THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, situate at Naigaum Cross Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shanker Prasad Hari Prasad and Girja Prasad Hari Prasad, the mortgagees of the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the mill's premises, at Naigaum Cross Road, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, at 3 p.m., in one lot.

All the leasehold lands admeasuring 35,283 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., and other appliances.

The mill consists of 30,000 spindles, and they are in working order.

Catalogues containing all particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, attorneys to the mortgagees, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th May, 1903. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED INTESTATE AND UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate and unserviceable properties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 Lancaster camera with stand.
1 lot of books.
A consignment of hair, coat and horse brushes.
A consignment of Ilford, Eastman and Barnet photo printing papers in tubes of 12, 6 and 2 sheets white and mauve colours, also Platino bromide paper, Ilford's dry plates, ordinary, Empress and special rapids, cabinet sizes, C. D. V. 12 by 10.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built rubber tyred rall cart,
1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 powerful grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 brown waler gelding, 15 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 English cow in calf.
2 gentleman's bicycles in good condition.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mr. Tata's Bungalow, Chinchpogly Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, first rate pictures in frames, matting, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of F. NOBLEPATRON, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Bai Kankoo, wife of Sha Kastoorchand Mohunchand, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Laljee Devsey, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indenture of mortgage dated the 17th day of July, 1902.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Tenure under No. 1054, and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. 22, and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the east by the aforesaid Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the west by the house of Tooljaram Pranjivandas, on or towards the north by the house of Thucker Devey Jiva, on or towards the south by the house of Bhawsaal Lalbhai.

The property will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage thereof dated the 10th July, 1901, and made between the said Laljee Devsey of the one part and Shrichand Jetha and Partabmal Shrichand of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F. R. Pavri, attorney for the abovenamed mortgagee at his office in Tamarind Lane or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Shaikh Memon Street, opposite the Crawford Markets, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. K. H. Shaikally and Co. consisting of pieces of Cashmere, flannel, ribbed cord, washing check, shirtings, etc., allwood hats, pick caps, ready-made suits, blankets, collars, hosiery, trunks, hat boxes, glass cupboards, show cases, tables, gas light, etc.

The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nawab's small bungalow and below Nesbit Road Bridge, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, cottage piano, platedware, glassware by Treacher, crockeryware, folding harmonium in glass case, small Chubb's safe, old China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, windproof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of H. DUNK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 107 CASES WHISKY.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Ld.—

58 cases Record Reign whisky.
22 cases Canton whisky.
27 cases Old Taylor whisky.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE AT THANA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Remegio Pimento, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz.—

All that upper-storied dwelling-house No. 14, situate on the Bastiao Patel Road, in Charai, within the Municipal limits of Thana Tookdi and Zilla Thana, Sub. Tookdi and Taluka Salsette Kusba, together with the ground on which the same is built and with the new Shed built in the rear compound, and bounded on the east by the house of Francis Antoni Police Patel, and a gully between, belonging to the owner of these premises, on the west by the house of Abajee Teli and a Gully used by the said Abaji Teli and the owner of these premises, on the north beyond the eaves yard and the vacant ground belonging to these premises by the wada or yard of Rane and beyond it by the yard and house of Hajoo Jooma Powar, and on the south by the public road, the measurement of the house within the abovementioned boundary is as follows:—

The length from north to south is 48 feet and the breadth from east to west is 28 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1903.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,215
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	960
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	53
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£40 to 41
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£84
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 400

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 5	255
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 195	6,475
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 48¾	1,645
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	59
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	830xd
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvdRs12	175
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	7½	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	16
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	140
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	245
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	25
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	117
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	12 pr ct	136
Phillips and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Nil	16
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs18	442½
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	15	615
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	180
Telephone Co	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs1¼	24

SPINNING AND WEAVING COPMANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	14
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	2
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvRs12½	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvdRs30	395
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Central India	7,500	500	500	Rs 50	1585xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	520
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	625
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	350
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	520
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	525
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvdRs10	245
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	175
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	370
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	850
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	55
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	350
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	330
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	210
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	72½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	825
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	270
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	675
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	370
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	100
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	365
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,325
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,030
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,515
Mysore S. and M. Co., Ld.	4,090	250	250	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	580
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	710
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvdRs65	1,710xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	115
Southern India	,000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	7½	125
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	80
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	315
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	30	702½xd
Sassoon and Alliance	4,800	500	500	dvdRs30	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	580	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Union Mills, Ld.	,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Cohinoor	2,800	500	500	20	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	800	1,250	1,250	125	1,450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	580
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	220xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	67½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs16	190
Broach City Press Co., Co.	800	400		dvd Rs12	185
Colaba	570	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs14	1475
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	60
Fort	150	5,000	1,150	dvd Rs20	725
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvdRs90	645
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvdRs 21	167½
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	495
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs20	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs50	525
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	dv. Rs28	245
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs40	570
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvdRs12½	165
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs30½	445
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvdRs150	450
Sind	400	450	750	dvd Rs20	340
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	280	all	16	170
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1025

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	...	...	...	...
B.B. & C. I. R. Co. New £10 Shares	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	...	dvdRs12	515
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	20,000	500	...	dvdRs 9	421 1-4

THE latest addition to the Cunard fleet, the "Carpathia," which has been built by Messrs. Swan and Hunter on the Tyne, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday 25th April. She has been constructed with a view more to her carrying capacity than to being exceptionally speedy, a policy which the Combine is credited with having decided to follow out in the future.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 18.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 15/16	— 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 3/4	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	— unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 65 3/4	— do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1/8	— do
2 months hence	24 9/16	— + 1/16
Spot in New York	54 5/8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17 1/2	— do
Berlin	20·46 1/2	— — 11
New York Demand	4·88	— unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	— do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	— do
6 " "	3 1/2 pr ct	— do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	— do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	— do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	1 3/4 pr ct	— do
7 day market loans	2 7/8 pr ct	— — 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,300.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay Rs. 100,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Metals:—Copper Braziers £72 10.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4 May-June. Value canal.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-2 May-June, Sellers canal. Tone firm.

Linseed—Bold 42 1-4 June-July. Sellers canal, Tone easier.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firmer. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6·26 plus 12. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Arrivals closed strong.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·08	6·00	5·95	5·77	
+ 18	+ 18	+ 16	+ 14	
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·27	4·92	4·81	4·79	4·78
+ 15	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales,
Do. last year	4,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
Do. do. Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	11·35 + 45
Futures, month of July	10·17 + 46
Do. do. December	8·90 + 15

In New Orleans—

Spot	Mutilated
Futures, month of August	11·65 + 48
Do. do. November	8·79 + 12
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 18th May 1903:—

Cotton	17,560 bales.
Wheat	65,510 cwts.
Linseed	29,632 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	43,857 "
Gingellyseed	10,520 "
Poppyseed	12,225 "
Groundnuts	1,005 "
Castorseed	10,332 "
Rice	55,039 "
Myrabolams	4,897 "
Cottonseed	22,118 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 19.

EXCHANGE—Tone quieter.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	126
Shanghai 30 do do	176
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-13
1st Settlement	Rs. 98-13

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	21st October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	15th May	7 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	16th May	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	21st April	7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	6	0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	13	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	2	
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	4	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	13	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 28	8	0
Club No. 1	Rs. 30	4	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	15,000
Total imports	15,000

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug..	Aug-Sept.
6·12	6·09	6·04	5·86
+9	+9	+9	+9
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·35	4·58	4·87	4·86
+8	+6	+6	+7
Jan. Feb.			
4·85			
+7			

COTTON.—Tone firm. Exporters continue buying quietly, and mills to a fair extent. Prices are Rs. 2 higher all round. The Sutta market is strong and good Bhownugger closes at Rs. 201 for 25th May Settlement.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	180	170	163	19 May.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	189	180	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	188	179	...	do
Belati M. G	196	186	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	182	174	do
Akola M. G. Khamgaum do Karanja do	...	197	188	do
Nagpur M. G.	204	194	...	do
Broach do	204	194	...	do
Bhownugger do	247	240	...	do
Do H. G.	218	209	200	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	235	do
Westerns	...	...	214	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.
Surats firmer.

Good Bhownugger	4 8-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 15-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	25 1-8

The sum of about £ 100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure distribution is very abnormal, the barometer being 2 of an inch above normal in the North of India where it has risen briskly again, and 075 of an inch below normal at Colombo. Pressure is now higher in the north than in the south.

Winds all along the West of India are mostly north-westerly and the force has been strong at Goa and fresh to light in other places.

Temerature is still unusually low at most places The maximum varied from 106° at Khandwa to 86° at Colombo and the minimum from 64° at Lahore to 83° at Amraoti and Hoshangabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and Ceylon and at Bombay, Nagpur, Raipur and Karachi. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain.—Very heavy rain fell at Calicut (4·33") heavy at Negapatam (2·21"), over an inch at Secunderabad (1·31") and light to moderate showers at Lahore, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Colombo.

Weather.—The abnormal chart indicates that the weather on and off the Malabar Coast in Ceylon and the southerly portion of the Madras Presidency is very unsettled, where it remains very cloudy and rainy. The sea is reported to be rough at Colombo and Karwar and slight at Goa and Mangalore.

E. A. KENYEN,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH, and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

URQUHART—May 7, at Runi Syedpore, Mozaffurpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Hugh E Urquhart, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 5-9m. 5-46h. Low water, 11-9m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

SOLICITORS.—We understand that Mr. Pandurang Shamrao hand, Solicitor, has joined the firm of Messrs. Khunderao and Shreepad, Solicitors, as a partner and the new firm will hereafter be carried on under the name and style of Messrs. Khunderao Shreepad and hand.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinci, Daressalem, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Nevasa will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A GANG OF RUFFIANS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas disposed of the case in which Inspector O'Keiffe charged Ramchandra Govind Bhandari and four other persons, known as Eshia's gang, with assaulting Byramji Nowrosji, a Parsee, in Soonapore Lane on the 10th instant. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered them to be bound over in sums of Rs. 150 to keep the peace for two years.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF BHATTIAS.—At a meeting of Bhattias held on Sunday last at the Old Mahajanwady, the subject for consideration was whether the three hundred or more Bhattias, who during the last three or four years had gone to Hurdwar and married there girls who were stated not to belong to their caste, should be continued as members of the caste. A commission had been appointed to go to Hurdwar and enquire into the matter, but their labours did not come to a definite result. The meeting resolved that the persons who had so married, should be excommunicated.

DEATH OF AN OPIUM INSPECTOR.—Khan Saheb Wali Lutfullah died on Monday at 5 p.m. at Shirpur, where he was lately placed in charge of the Opium Preventive work of the Khandeish district having, in the course of his long service extending over 28 years, gained considerable experience of that part of the country and the smuggling habits of its people. He died in harness leaving behind him a widow and a large family. He was a brother of Khan Bahadur Fazhillah at present acting Chief Account Officer of Customs Salt and Opium.

OBSTRUCTION ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY LINE.—The train from Borrivli, which arrives at the Church Gate station a few minutes before 11 a.m, was nearly an hour late yesterday in consequence of an obstruction on the line near the Andheri station. It appeared that the engine of an earlier train got sick and blocked the line. On the later train arriving at the spot, its engine was detached and carried the disabled engine and train to the siding at Andheri. It was again attached to the later train, and brought the passengers of both trains to Church Gate station nearly an hour behind the usual time.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Superintendent Grennan, of the B. Division, in his report to the Commissioner of Police, states that the boy Jaho Jutia aged 4 years, who was accidentally knocked down and run over by the bullockcart No. 4651 at Grahams' naka, Dongri on the 10th instant, died on Monday morning in the Motlibai Hospital, where he had been taken by his parents on the 15th instant. When the deceased met with the accident on the 10th instant, he was taken to the J. J. Hospital and after being treated there was taken home. He died from gangrene. The case being purely accidental the police permitted the body to be disposed of.

STARVING IMMIGRANTS.—Yesterday morning about sixty-five starving immigrants from different parts in Gujerat and Kathiawar were sent back to their homes by Mr. Abdul Hussein, Protector of Pilgrims in Bombay. It has been roughly calculated that since the out-break of famine, of the large number of the famine striken emigrants that had crossed over to Bombay, from sixty-five to seventy thousand have been deported to Gujerat, Kathiawar and Deccan. Nearly seven thousand of them were sent away between January and May this year. These immigrants are looked after and supplied with food at the Central Police Office through the generosity of Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathu Sailer, Mr. Virji Valji, and other charitable gentlemen.

A LEADER OF BUDMASHES.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders Slater heard a case in which Abdulla Ismail was charged with causing hurt to one Mahomed Abdul Karim. On Friday evening last, the parties had been to a liquorshop in Bhendy Bazar, and in the course of an altercation, the accused struck the complainant in the head with a large bamboo stick. Inspector Sullivan, who was in charge of the case, said, the accused was the leader of a gang of budmashes, who had become a terror to the residents of the locality. The accused had been sent to jail on a previous occasion for a similar offence. The magistrate sentenced accused to three month's rigorous imprisonment and bound him over to keep the peace for a year.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major Whyte and the officers the string band of the 17th Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co. under the direction of Mr. J. F. Trindade to-day commencing at 7 p. m:—

March	Austria	Nowotny
Overture	Silver Cross	Herman
Waltz	The River of Years	Liddell
Selection	A Chinese Honeymoon	Talbot
Gavotte	Loving hearts	Burald
Band Dance	Topcorn	R. Lath
Selection	The Shop Girl	I. Caryll
Galop	Clear the Road	Thiere

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Kondiba Rama was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6-10, the property of Messrs. Kanga and Co., aerated water manufacturers of Forbes Street. It appeared that at noon on Monday, the accused was employed by the complainant's to accompany another man, Sambhu, in a cart of mineral water bottles to an Iranie's shop at Colaba. Accused was told to deliver the bottles at the shop, and to get Rs. 6-10 from the Iranee. On the accused's return in the evening, when asked for the money, he was unable to hand it over to the complainants. His story was that Sambhu had abstracted the money from his pocket as he was returning from Colaba. The truth was as ascertained by the police, that he had lost part of the amount in gambling. He was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

CONCERT AT BANDORA.—The members of the Bandora Literary and Social Catholic Association gave a successful entertainment on Saturday night last. The large pendal, tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, audience palms, was crowded by a representative and appreciative. "I'd like to go haloes in that" was sung by Mr. J. A. Fernandes. The vocal duet "Love and War by Miss D'Souza and Mr. Peter D'Souza was rendered in charming style. Mr. Alex Rayalan's songs "Two Eyes to see with" and "The Grass Widower" were also well rendered. The most interesting item on the programme was the comic opera "Breaking the Spell," in which Messrs. Napolean Gonsalves, John D. Gonsalves and Miss Violet Machado sustained their respective characters with remarkable skill. The part taken by Miss Machado, however, deserves special mention. Other contributors were Messrs. Peter D'Cunha, M. F. Gomes, John Soares, J. B. DeMello and Anthony Quadros. Mr. J. A. D'Silva was the accompanist. The entertainment was maid of the funds of the Association.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Oswell, 2,146 tons, Captain W Frame, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 6th May, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J Collin, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr F Edwardes and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1,468 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Rowland, Mrs McDowell and 2 boys, 22 natives and 23 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 2,610 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, 16th April, via coast ports, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sergt-Major Money, Mr Crawford, 3 British soldiers, and 27 deck.

STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram:—

Storm Signal: weather is distributed off Malabar Coast and there are some signs of storms forming in that region.

Hoist Cautionary Signal.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive	Comdr Hewett	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr McArthur	R I M
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Warden	R I M
R I M S Canning	Comdr Kendall	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq.	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Hoseinee	999	D'Lorne	P Gulf	23-4	B & P S N Co
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	444	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Grantley Hall	2585	Hann			E L & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1591	MacLean			M M & Co
Mazagon	3289	Phillips			P & O Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell			Bombay Co
Kt of St George	2986	Hicks			T M & Co
Mars	2497	Curtis			The Captain
Kapurthala	721	Tronson			M M & Co
Sangola	3323	Jacobs			M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Babb	Calcutta	14-5	M M & Co
Simoom	2379	Collins			K N & Co
Nizam	2041	Bullen			T M & Co
Zillah	3779	Rees			T M & Co
Bengali	3619	Bannatyne			T M & Co
Spithead	2993	Stewart			The Captain
Shirala	3355	Hartley			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin			E Tajbhoy
Haidari	1562	Hill			B & P S N Co
Ballaarat	2860	Summer			P & O S N Co
Pekin	3957	Langden			P & O S N Co
Onda	3419	Lowe			M M & Co
Battersea B.	2171	Berryman			W & A G & Co
Gulf of Trindad	1604	Hughes			B & P S N Co
H Bolckow	689	Fowle			B & P S N Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Sirsa	2610	Shepherd			M M & Co
Oswell	2146	Frame			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Valetta	1937	McMorran	Hamburg	30-5	F M & Co
B	Provan	2560	Vasey	Hull	28-5	W & A G & Co
D&E	Cy of Lucknow	2379	Miller	Karachi	21-5	K N & Co
F	Neidenfels	3502	Zittloen	Karachi	22-5	Glade & Co
H	Hiroshima Maru	3282	Nagao	Japan	22-5	N Y Kaisha
K	Nevasa	1945	Tyrrell	Aden	2-5	M M & Co
N	Metis	2167	Marshall,	Fleetwood,	22-5	W&AG&Co
O	Muristan	1736	Moore	Hamburg	21-5	J M & Co
P	Bombay	2049	Chapman	Havre	30-5	J M & Co
Q	Dovedale	1854	Goodwin	Marseilles	23-5	W&A G&Co

30 Ton Crane.

Akbar	1410	Baldwin	Mauritius	23-5	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhawnagar	21-5	Sheph'd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Gulf Ports	21-5	Do
Sabarmati	524	Korahim	Bhawnagar	19-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk	30-5	K N & Co
2	Clan Maclean	1436	Fisher	Liverpool	30-5	F M & Co
3	Clodmoor	2408	Dyason	Dieppe	30-5	Ralli Bros
4	Ganges	2720	Sibbild	Amsterdam	23-5	W&AG&Co
6	Salfordia	2385	Crisp	London	20-5	W & A G & Co
7	Trieste	3203	Mecozzi	Kobe	23-5	A L S N Co
8	Massilia	2744	Cockman	China	20-5	P & O Co
9	Kirklee	2056	Dermody	Karachi	21-5	F M & Co
10&11	Kt of the Garter	4200	Billett	Antwerp	30-5	K N & Co
12	India	4184	Vibert	Aden	23-5	P & O S N Co
15	Lonsdale	2043	Lee	Port Said	23-5	M M & Co
16	Afghan	1439	Dexter	False Point	23-5	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Katoria	664	Hirst	P Gulf	21-5	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Kurdistan	1929	Smith	Sidney	22-5	K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Oswell s	Frame	Calcutta, May 6
	Kerbella s	Hodgson	Busreh, May 5

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Goalpara s	Cole	Persian Gulf
	Bullmouth s	Stratton	Genoa
	Nizam s	Collin	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ballaarat, for China.
" Akbar, for Mauritius.
" Sirsa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Gulf of Trindad, for Jeddah, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Manora arrived here yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, MAY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Mombassa left here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sumatra arrived here from Colombo on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

The same Company's s. s. China arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kinshin Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—550 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 200 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; 4000 cwt wheat 2725 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Bechur; 1260 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 100 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve Co; 100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 13 bales wool The Bombay Co; 486 cwt wheat Wagjee Becher.

FOR LONDON.

Salfordia s—42 cwt old rubber F Fischer and Co.
India s—10 chests opium B and P S N Company.

FOR HULL.

Provan s—1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

FOR DIEPPE.

Clodmoor s—1199 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s—480 cwt cottonseed 8035 cwt rapeseed 4000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co; 4000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co; 1800 cwt wheat Volkart Bros; 2756 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dovedale s—2001 cwt gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Salfordia s—100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 400 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 800 cwt wheat Tata and Co.

Bombay s—4000 cwt wheat Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Sanday and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 1000 cwt wheat Tata and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 250 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Ernst and Co; 330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 20 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 150 bales cotton Khimjee Visram and Co; 4216 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 770 bales cotton and 2000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 1275 cwt myrabollams W Bechur; 1047 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co.

Valetta s—1000 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 2079 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 15671 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers;

Neidenfels s—891 bales cotton Ralli Brothers;

FOR GENOA.

Dovedale s—1001 cwt linseed A Blaschek and Co; 100 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 1500 cwt rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana 50 tons old iron E Tajbhoy

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—1000 bales cotton Tata and Co;
Pekin s—100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton D B Land and Co; 1500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co; 800 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton Tata and Co;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—200 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—600 bales trust Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales trusts Sam Yee and Co;
Trieste s—300 bales trust Sam Yee and Co;

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NEW STERLING EXCHANGE
TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
To non-subscribers Rs. 2

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OIL.—Midnight Sun Burning or Lubricating Oil per tin Annas 4.
BELLS.—King of Bells, Baby Bell, L. S. D. Bell, The Bristle, Electric and other Bells, Re 1 ; all round.
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SADDLES.—Ladies and Gent's Esmond, Christys and Brookes, Rs. 6 each.
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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1903.

FREE TRADE AND THE COLONIES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech at Birmingham brings to a focus the promiscuous and fitful attempts which have recently been made to persuade the constituencies of the necessity for revising the commercial relations between the Mother-country and her colonies. The principle, underlying the agitation now commencing in earnest, is this: that Free Trade with our colonies and dependencies and reciprocal duties with other countries would be the best system of trade, for it would increase the wealth of the colonies and more firmly unite them with Great Britain ; whilst such a federation would give a powerful leverage in negotiating commercial treaties with other nations. England is the only country in which Free Trade prevails. Time and again governments have sought to substitute Reciprocity, Fair Trade, and Protection, one and the same thing under different names, and now Mr. Chamberlain attacks, not Free Trade as Free Trade, but that interpretation of it which prevents England from favouring her colonies or retaliating against those countries favouring England. Mr. Chamberlain further hints that the consolidation of the Empire by relation of interests will be the main issue of the next General Election. It is natural enough the Radical press should seek to show that under the cloak of solicitude for the development of the new Imperialism the Unionist Party is making a covert attack on "the glorious principles of Free Trade, the principles of Cobden and Bright," and that it should condemn any change in the fiscal policy. But it has been fully recognised by Imperialists of every shade that whether Great Britain and her colonies shall hereafter stand together or dissolve into fortuitous States, each seeking her own interests, depends very greatly upon the development of mutual benefits which spring directly from consolidation. A Treaty of "Preference for our own children" is what Mr. Chamberlain asks for. And in the coming agitation it will be well to remember that is what is aimed at and nothing more. The Colonial Minister reiterated this, and that he might not to be misunderstood, further added that the country "ought not to be bound by any technical definition of Free Trade, so far as our fellow-subjects are concerned, and we should not hesitate to retaliate wherever the interests between the colonists and ourselves are threatened by others." The furthering of the Imperialistic idea—that is the one and only object. There is no desire to raise the question as to whether world-wide Free Trade is in accord with the country's best interests.

This unmistakable declaration of policy undoubtedly marks the parting of the ways—not the ways between Free Trade and Protection but between the Imperialist and the Little Englander. The Opposition is not slow to see the danger of the situation so far as they are concerned. They seek to reveal sinister aims and discover an illicit connection between the speech of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour's reply to a corn-tax deputation. The old distinctions of Unionist and Separatist will be no longer applicable, much less descriptive. Imperialism has raised a pibroch and the two great parties will rearrange themselves. Considered merely as party tactics the move is timely, and if the enthusiasm, born of the war and revived by Mr. Chamberlain's great journey, be not completely extinct, the oratory of the campaign will fan it into a flame again and the present Government will once more return to office to redistribute portfolios. We prefer to believe, however, in the bona-fides of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, for although reciprocal trading with the colonies is not without novelty in England the colonies have for a long time been advocating it. They have asked for the assistance they were entitled to ask from the Mother-country, and she has failed to give it them. She has been kind, even generous, to her neighbours at the expense of her own family. Sir Edmund Barton during the colonial conference reproached us for this in one of his public speeches. We were told to love our neighbour as ourselves, he admitted, but he did not find it anywhere laid down that we were to love our neighbour better than ourselves. Yet England did. Intercolonial free trade—or to employ the Duke of Devonshire's phrase, the nearest possible approach to a Free Trade with every portion of the Empire—is what is wanted. Political or patriotic considerations may hasten that desired consummation, said the Duke, addressing the Colonial representatives, "local prejudices or local necessities may hinder it ; but in the end my firm conviction is that economic laws will assert themselves, and that it is only in accordance with them that this question can be solved." It is that speech in connection with which Mr. Chamberlain's should be read ; not the recent utterances of Mr. Balfour.

The Colonial Prime Ministers present in London last year for the Coronation, at the Conference over which Mr. Chamberlain presided, were persuaded that the Empire might be self-sustaining. The president, in his inaugural speech, showed them that the Empire at the present time, and especially the United Kingdom, derived the greater part of its necessaries from foreign countries and exported the largest part of its surplus produce also to foreign countries. This trade might be the trade, the inter-imperial trade of the Empire. He declared that the wish of his Majesty's Government was to establish the principle of Free Trade within the Empire while recognising the exigencies of all new countries. The exigencies of the colonies, however, will not permit of the adoption of a general system of Free Trade. But by resolution the Conference affirmed that preferential trade would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire, and with a view to promoting an increase of trade the colonies should give preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom. That is the nearest approach to Free Trade which is possible. The Premiers urged upon his Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies either by exemption from, or reduction of, duties now or hereafter imposed. It is only fair and reasonable to assume that Mr. Chamberlain's proposal aims at giving effect to this resolution, and beyond its scope there is no reason to expect that the country will be asked, as has been asserted, to take up the general question of Free Trade. To give effect to the resolution of the Conference no alternative suggests itself to the plan proposed by Mr. Chamberlain. When the resolution was passed the "Times" pointed out that to the adoption of preferential tariffs the insurmountable obstacle was the persistent adhesion of the United Kingdom to the policy of Free Trade, and that to carry it out would necessitate the conversion of the colonies to Free Trade or the reconversion of the Mother-country to protection. Mr. Chamberlain will not go so far as that, and apparently the "Times" has moderated its views. But to secure preferential tariffs some sacrifice must be made. The Mother-country can best afford to make the sacrifice, and it is now asked to do so. At the most it can only be a temporary sacrifice, for the trade with the foreigner we shall lose will be more than compensated for by that we shall gain from the colonies.

END OF THE AUSTRALIAN DROUGHT.

THE doubts and the fears, which have been expressed recently by Australian agriculturists in consequence of the prolonged drought, have given place to jubilation. After a protracted water famine the drought has at length broken up. Not only that but the rain has come at a most opportune time. In a large part of South Australia the seed is already in the ground, and the disheartening features of recent seasons are likely to give place to an abundant crop if the promise of the present rainfall holds good. It is difficult to overestimate the value of good rains to the farmers and pastoralists of Australia. There the rainfall question is just as pressing as it is in this country. During the past few years the losses by pastoralists alone have been enormous in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. Hundreds of thousands of sheep have perished from starvation, and as bad season has succeeded bad season the prospect of prosperity for the Australian pastoralist has been scant indeed. The Government Astronomer of South Australia is of opinion that the drought has broken up, and that better things are in store, and, if this be the case, it means an immense improvement in the financial condition of the country. There has been a colossal wreck of capital of late, however, and it is not to be supposed that the return to prosperity will be rapid. Twelve years ago, the "Melbourne Age" states, no less than 106,500,000 sheep were depastured in Australia and that that total has been reduced to 52,000,000. This is a failure in one direction alone. As a matter of fact, all departments of agriculture have severely felt the crisis. This has been apparent on the Stock Exchanges also, and the London Market is practically closed to the State Governments, and although the alleviation of the agricultural situation must result in a corresponding amelioration of the financial position the general effect of this is not likely to be felt to any great extent until money—the result of improved commerce—begins to come into the country. The "Age" asks why Australia does not attract emigrants, and why she is receiving no share of the immense annual overflow from Europe. But surely with the state of things that have existed in Australia recently, the reason is not far to seek. There is no doubt that one of Australia's crying needs is population, but emigrants have fought shy of Australia for the simple reason that it has been apparent for some years that to go there would simply be to jump from the frying pan into the fire. If the beneficent rains, which have been received recently, should be followed by the prosperity which is hoped for and desired by Australia's agricultural population that would be a greater advertisement for Australia than anything else she could hold out to the prospective immigrants. Internal prosperity may depend to some extent upon an increase of population, but she must first secure, at any rate, a semblance of internal prosperity before she can hope to succeed in increasing her population by means of immigration.

COOLIE EMIGRATION FROM CALCUTTA.

A LONG and interesting article appears in the current number of the "Empress" upon Coolie Emigration from the Port of Calcutta. It deals with the supply of Indian labour for the sugar plantations and rice fields of the West Indies. Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, and the Fiji Islands and Natal have for years drawn upon the resources of India, and especially Bengal and Madras, for their labouring population. It is, then, very interesting to note what are the inducements and attractions of these far off islands to the natives of India, who are so proverbially fond of home and of home relations. Several Emigration Agencies exist in Calcutta at the present time, and they are always busy with the work of despatching their clients to the other side of the world. Nearly 1,300 recruiters were engaged in 1901, and their labours resulted in the enlistment of 17,750 emigrants. The arrangements which are made for the comfort of the voyagers are such as almost surprise one, and it is fairly certain that from the moment of stepping aboard the emigrant steamship those who have elected to leave their native land are better treated, better fed, and in every way more comfortable than ever they were in their lives before. It is the duty of Dr. Forsyth, the Protector of Emigrant, and Mr. A. C. Stewart, the Emigration Agent, to see that the coolie travellers are properly treated, and that their food during the voyage is of good quality. On the "Dahomey," which recently left Calcutta for Kingston, provisions for ninety days were taken, although the estimated length of the voyage is only fifty days. The menu included the following list of articles :—Rice, flour, dhal, ghee, cocoanut oil, mustard oil, potatoes, preserved mutton, preserved fish, onions, garlic, pepper, tobacco, chicken broth, mutton broth, condensed and preserved milk, biscuit, and sugar. It may be taken for granted that this list of dainties was admirably appreciated by the coolies, who doubtless had lived on far humbler fare before leaving India. Admirable arrangements are made for drinking water, and the sanitary arrangements upon the ship, including ventilation, are all thoroughly supervised by Government officials before the ships put out to sea. Arrived at their destinations the fortunes of the emigrants vary according to the colonies in which they settle. In Demerara the work the coolies is called upon to perform is the cultivation of the soil or the manufacture of the produce of the plantations. They are paid at the rate of a shilling a day with overtime, and rations are supplied to them at the rate of fourpence a day. An indication of the prosperity of the coolie population of Demerara is to be found in the fact that in the last thirty years no less than Rs. 1,10,96,055 has been remitted to India by coolie immigrants. In 1901 returned emigrants numbering 1,723 brought back with them savings amounting to Rs. 2,16,591-7-9 an average per individual, including the wives and children of the coolies, of Rs. 125-11-3. In the same year Rs. 37,445-13-0 was remitted from the same colony to India. Trinidad also takes a large number of Indian coolies, and there also remarkable success in the way of saving seems to be associated with their work. A significant feature of this aspect of the question is the fact that it not infrequently happens that the coolies are able to afford to pay visits to their native land with the intention of again returning to their work in the West Indies. There is little doubt that they are fully satisfied with their lot. Those who have undertaken the task of solving all the difficult problems which arise in connection with this enterprise are to be congratulated upon the success of their work.

MISS K. CHAMBERLAIN, a niece of the Colonial Secretary, has been appointed resident physician at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road.

LORD STANLEY has publicly denied the rumour that he has been invited to become the Governor of Canada. He intends to contest the West Houghton Division again at the next election.

THE "Carpathia" is of 13,555 tons gross, and she will have a speed of between fourteen and fifteen knots. She is a twinscrew steamer, 56 ft. long over all, 64ft. 3in in breadth, 40ft. 6in. in depth, and with a dead weight carrying capacity of 12,500 tons, with an indicated horse-power of 9,000. She will carry 204 saloon and 600 third-class passengers, and is the first vessel built for the Cunard Company exclusively for second and third-class passengers.

MR. EDISON'S new invention for the "revolution of gold mining" in regions where water is scarce is described by the "Daily Mail's" New York correspondent as a simple machine which by means of an ingenious arrangement of sieves isolates the gravel containing gold in particles of uniform size. This in turn passes through a separator and is subjected to a powerful blast of air, which throws the gravel into a separate compartment and leaves the gold alone and so nearly undefiled that any impurities can be easily removed by simple processes.

THE cost to France of the policy of suppressing the religious Orders has been roughly computed by the Gaulois. The official figures allow £1,08',040 for the construction of 2,257 new schools, £ 90,0 0 for fitting the schools up and £328,128 per annum for the stipends of the new teachers. In addition to this there are said to be about 250,000 aged or invalided persons subsisting on religious charity. Their support may be reckoned at about £20 per annum each—a total of £5,000,000 ; and, whether the State or their relatives support them, they cannot be left to starve. Adding up, we find the country involved in a capital out-lay of £1,270,040 and an annual outlay of £5,328,128, without counting anything for the depreciation of school buildings.

AFTER all the secrecy so carefully maintained, the marriage of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, the American multi-millionaire, and Mrs. Lewis Morris Rutherford, sister-in-law of Mr. Henry White, of the American Embassy, took place at nine o'clock on Saturday morning 26th April in St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street. It is in some ways refreshing to find so keen a relish for unconventionality in a millionaire bridegroom and his bride. After the ceremony, which lasted about fifteen minutes, the register was signed by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. Hoyt, and Mr. White. Then the party left the church through the vicarage adjoining and drove to Mr. White's residence, 6, Whitehall-gardens, for the wedding breakfast.

THE automobilists of France have now, writes a home paper, completed their arrangements for the journey to Ireland to copete for the Gordon-Bennett Cup. The steamer Ferdinand de Lesseps, of 6,300 tons has been chartered to take the three competing cars, their drivers, mechanics, and supplies, and, besides that, private owners and tourists and their cars. It will leave Havre on June 27, and will reach Dublin on the afternoon of June 28, remaining there till July 4, when it will sail—our French friends hope—with the Cup on board. The vessel has sixty first-class berths, of which the three competing firms have reserved twenty, and forty-four second class, of which they will also occupy twenty. All the passengers will, if they choose, sleep on board, and meals will be provided for them. The first class return ticket, with everything included, will cost £'0, the second-class £12, and £12 will be charged for the round trip of a car.

IT is interesting writes a home paper, to note the answers given by the delegates in the Mosely Report to the question as to whether the American working-man is more sober than his English brother. Mr. Wells simply answers, "Yes." Mr. Maddison says, "I believe he is," Mr. Cox says, "He certainly is." Mr. Barnes says, "I should say he is." Mr. Cummings remarks, "While the American workman is sober during working hours, yet he is as much inclined to a spree as the ordinary Britisher." Mr. Wilkie does not answer the question, whilst Mr. Holmshaw and Mr. Jones both reply to it in the affirmative, the former adding, "It is unusual to see intoxicated men in the street." In regard to gambling, the evidence is in the same direction. The American working-man apparently "knows nothing about it," and therefore his energy is not clogged by anxiety as to the winner of a race or a football match, nor the money lost which, if properly used, would render him a more efficient workman. No one who is brought into intimate contact with the working-classes in this country can fail to observe, remarks Engineering, how rapidly the wagering habit is increasing in the present day. Betting is generally considered one of the venial sins. It may be so, but, in the opinion of some in a position to judge it is in the aggregate fast becoming a more serious evil than even drunkenness.

"UNTOUCHED" PLACES IN EUROPE.

WHERE LONLINESS CAN BE FOUND.

PEOPLE who live in new houses on plots 200 feet long, with a road frontage of 40 feet, very perpetually complain that the world is getting full up, and that one cannot find an untouched spot to visit. It is an error, or rather a nightmare, says Mr. H. Belloc in the "Daily News," and one quite easy to wake up out of. To begin with the world is anything but full up and, if you doubt it, go to some densely-populated country like Holland, or to any part of these islands ; take a map, and draw a straight line from the place where you are to some other place 150 miles away, and walk on that line as nearly as you can from the first place to the second for, say, a week, and you will find more loneliness than you imagined possible. For instance, walk from Glynde in Sussex to Bradford-on-Avon in Wiltshire by as straight a line as you can make on the map, and I flatter myself you will be a good deal too lonely on the way much lonlier than you would have been in the 13th, century. There will be miles and miles in which you will not see a human being and stretches of land in which you will not see a house, and this is what is, on the whole, a well populated part of England. As for Scotland and Ireland and Wales the thing goes without saying.

In the second place, there is no particular object in getting to untouched places. Untouched by what ? If you want a place untouched by vulgarity, usury, luxury, and so forth, that is quite easy to find, for nastiness always herds together. In all the immense tract of land betwevn Paris and Rouen there is but one single place where you will find these unpleasing things. In all the immense stretch between Woking and Bournemouth I can call but one to mind, and it is your own fault if you go to places which are touched in this manner.

But to be afraid of a place which has been "touched" by humanity is to say that you are not a human being. There is nothing more delightful than an old town which is full of modern things, like Rheims, for instance, or like Leyden, and which yet thoroughly preserves the savour and self of its own past ; and as for foreign visitors, of whom, remember, you are usually one, if they are interesting people, they only make the place better. He must be very unpleasant person, for instance, who would regret the increase of population in the villages near the forest of Fontainebleau during the summer. Most of the people who go there are nice. And the same is true of those villages of ours on the East Coast where men go to boat, and which have grouwn so largely in recent years. I say that a man had better not travel at all if he does not like Burnham-on-Crouch, or Maldon, or Oxford town, on which there is a song, and where the oysters are. And if one is in a lesser mood, or has gonesour, or has done something wrong, or, anyhow, wants to be alone awhile, and to get that seclusion, that kind of museum feeling, which you get when you are in an old town which has remained unchanged : how foolish and inexperienced a man must be who does not know that you can get it for the asking in twenty-four hours, and at the expense of a guineai.

It is not exactly known how many people leave England to travel during the holidays, but I am quite certain that if they were to visit the lesser known ten thousand towns in the west of Europe, or the five thousand within thirty-six hours of London, they would hardly be noticed, so small a number would reach any one of these towns.

Here is a little list of places that occur to me without looking at a map, and where hardly any body goes, a little list which does not nearly fill one little corner of one single province, and that one of the best known provinces of the Continent, the nearest home and the most trodden: Domfront, Mortain, St. Hilaire, Dol, Coutances, Falaise, Valognes, Fougeres. There stands a string of towns that a man might visit for two pounds al', and would not easily forget. Or, again, consider the plateau of Hamshire, Medstead, Andover, Alton, Whitchurch—all of them especially peculiarly delightful, and certainly not very well known to the Londoner when he thinks of excursions; all the province of Gelderland, within 30s. of London; the whole valley of the French Moselle, and I suppose one may also say the whole of the French Meuse; the delightful little State of Luxembourg, the valley of the Doubs, the pleasant country of which Beauvis is the capital. One might go on quite easily making up a list which would not take one ten minutes to write, and would take one years to see thoroughly and to enjoy.

But there is one thing to beware of in talking of this kind of travel: when you get to "untouched places, as you may like to call them, you won't get any of the habits peculiar to touched places ; and that is I believe, at bottom the cause of the complaint with which I began my quarrel. If you can really live as these people live, if you like the sensation and then novelty of distance and of isolation so much that you are quite content to take their cooking, and their washing, and what not, withont carrying your own little nuance of civilization with you, then you can get all the travel you want in any quantities, and there is enough for millions.

Everybody talks about roughing it, and everybody talks about sympathy and a foreign people, as though one could rough it easily and as though that sympathy were easily acquired. But all that kind of thing is book-talk, and printed stuff. Roughing it is one of the hardest things in the world to do and very few people can do it, and most men who have done it have only done it under compulsion, and would never do it willingly again. and even the understanding of a foreign people and the getting along with them is very difficult.

I knew a man once who went through a certain district of Normandy with the object of buying up old oak furniture. The poor in this district, being very wealthy and attached to their furniture, would not sell it to him. He did not come back so much angry with them as despising them for their poverty and when I had examined him some time to find out what it was he found truly poor about them, I discovered that three things had chiefly struck him. First there were no large parsonages in the villages, nor usually, a gentleman's house at all ; secondly, the floors were made of tiles and washed instead of being covered with second-hand carpets ; and thirdly, the women did not wear anything on their heads when they went out, except on Sundays.

Few people know to what an extent they carry with them in travel those little domestic standards of their own lives.

Such people, again, are quite indifferent to a number of things which you may think of the utmost importance, and which you desire to talk about. If you talk about your own country and its nobility, as you almost certainly will, they either make the most grotesque mistakes, or they change the conversation ; for they are as much board by the subject as you would be if a professor of applied mechanics were to begin to talk shop in your own parlour.

If you cannot stand all that, and a great deal more, it is the "untouched please" that are lacking, but your desire to find them out. Why, there is a place in the mountains of Provence where an enormous gilt chain is slung across a pass from one mountain to another, with a big cross hanging in the middle ; but no one ever goes there ; and if this article were not already too long I could tell for fifty other places of the most astounding sort, or of the most beautiful, which are not only unknown, but which have actually become unknown in the last hundred year.

The truth is that most people want two quite incompatible things : they want surprise, change and fresh simplicity, and yet they want at the same time that people should not stare at them when they speak with a foreign accent, and they want a tub in the morning, and they want to see a daily paper with the murders in it ; and so long as they want these things, I am delighted to think they will have to go to Cannes, to Assisi, to Orvieto, to Lucerne, to Lourdes, to Ober Ammergau, to Rothenburg, to Trondjem, to Oxford, or what not ; and the more they complain the better I am pleased.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE POSITION IN SOMALILAND.

A NEW BASE.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

ABYSSINIANS ADVANCING.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, to-night, said that owing to transport difficulties Government had directed General Manning to concentrate on Bohotle which is moreover a more favourable base for co-operation with the Abyssinians.

There was, he said, no question of withdrawal or change of policy in Somaliland.

The question of sending reinforcements had not been raised by General Manning.

Having regard to the Abyssinian advance General Manning has discretion to maintain the post for some time longer at Galadi provided he runs no risk from want of food and transport.

The Abyssinians, it is rumoured, are advancing from the south, and have engaged the outposts of the Mullah.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

QUESTION OF FISCAL UNION.

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEWS.

Several papers call attention to the passage at the close of Mr. Balfour's speech to the Deputation on Friday last, showing that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was supplementary to that made by the Premier, who, speaking of the relations between Great Britain and the Colonies, said he would look forward to a Fiscal Union with unfeigned pleasure, even if accompanied by a trifling duty upon food imports, but such a movement must come from the heart, the conscience, and the intellect of the mass of the people.

THE INDIAN SALT TAX.

ANOTHER REDUCTION POSSIBLE.

SALT AND LEPROSY.

An authentic version of the speech made by Lord George Hamilton upon Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson's lecture on Leprosy states that Lord George said he was sanguine enough to believe that the recent reduction of the salt tax in India would lead to such an increased consumption as to preclude any loss of revenue. If it proved so the Indian Government would be able to further reduce the tax. He had, he said, never realised before that there was any connection between the high Salt Tax and Leprosy.

THE COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

QUESTION OF EQUIPMENT.

The expediency of maintaining the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill having been raised in consequence of the large expenditure incurred if the College be thoroughly equipped according to modern standards Lord George Hamilton has appointed a committee to enquire into the matter and report thereon.

The Committee consists of Sir Charles Crosthwaite (chairman), Sir James Mackay, Sir William Arrol, Sir Arthur Rucker, Sir Thomas Highman, and Mr. H. C. Gerard as Secretary.

RESIGNATION OF THE BULGARIAN CABINET.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S DIFFERENCES.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned owing to a personal difference between Prince Ferdinand and one of the Ministers.

This does not affect the Balkan situation beyond adding to its uncertainties.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

WORK RESUMED AT MELBOURNE.

The strikers at Melbourne have resolved to resume work.

FRANCHISE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

EDUCATED COLOURED PEOPLE TO VOTE.

LORD MILNER'S VIEW.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The draft of the Municipal Ordinance for submission to the Transvaal Legislative Council grants Municipal Franchise to educated and socially qualified coloured persons. It will affect about 250 Indians in Johannesburg alone.

Lord Milner, in addressing the Congress of Transvaal Municipal delegates at Pretoria, appealed for the more liberal treatment of educated coloured persons.

He said he sympathised with the feeling against the indiscriminate influx of Asiatics as traders and settlers, but said the opposition to the same should be based upon sound, social, and economic reasons. Apart from the question of colour his Lordship protested strongly against the blind hostility shown to colour which would deny educated and civilised Asiatics already living in the country not political rights but other privileges which white men enjoy.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

RUSSIA'S OPPOSITION AND THE OPEN DOOR.

Reuter's Peking correspondent states that China has informed the American and Japanese Ministers that it is impossible to include the opening of Manchurian towns in the commercial treaties owing to Russian opposition.

THE COMING YACHT RACE.

The Shamrock the first and Shamrock the third both sail for America on the 30th instant.

ARRIVALS IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19

Colonel Deane, Agent to the Governor-General for the North-West Frontier Province, and Mr. Claude White, Political Agent on the Thibetan Frontier, have arrived in Simla. They both leave in a few days.

THE DELHI DARBAR MEDALS.

The Delhi Darbar Medals are now being distributed. The obverse bears the bust of the King with an inscription "Edward VII., Delhi Durbar, 1903." The reverse bears a Persian inscription "Bafasli Malik Ulmulk Edwardi Sabi Kaisar-i-Hind, 1901" (by the grace of God King Edward VII, Emperor of India), enclosed in a wreath designed in Kashmir of roses, thistles, shamrocks, and lotus intertwined. The ribbon is the light-blue of the Star of India, with three narrow longitudinal stripes of the dark blue of the Order of the Indian Empire.

THE VICEROY AND LADY CURZON.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon go into camp at Naldert, twelve miles from Simla, on the 6th proximo for a fortnight.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the monsoon have been somewhat unfavourably affected during the past few days specially in regard to the Punjab by an altogether abnormal snowfall in the north-west of Himalayas, and the consequent fall of temperature and rise of barometric pressure throughout Upper India. Indications elsewhere, however, continue favourable. Telegrams from Somaliland show that rains have commenced punctually on the horn of Africa. Conditions in the southern trades' region are normal, and rough weather off the coasts of Burma, Ceylon, and Bombay are the signals of an advance towards India of the barometric depression which precedes the onset of the monsoon winds.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

It is not yet settled whether the day for the celebration of the King's birthday in India this year will be the 9th November or the 30th May.

A. D. C. TO THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

Captain Bateman Champain officiates as A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

STAFF OFFICER, KIDDERPORE DOCKYARD.

The Government of India have approved the appointment of Commander Fletcher as Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard.

THE BOMBAY INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PIER.

The Military Works Department has been called upon by the Government of India to expedite their report with respect to the reconstruction of the breakwater pier in the Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND EXTRA DAY.

BANGALORE, MAY 19.

The programme issued for the second extra day's races in Bangalore on the 28th instant offers seven races of the value of Rs. 125 each, namely, Steeplechase for Ponies, 1 3-4 miles; Horse Handicap, half mile; Novice Stakes for Ponies, half mile; Arab Welter, six furlongs; Outside Plate for Horses, one mile; Plater Stakes for Ponies, five furlongs; and Polo Race, two furlongs.

THE KADUR-BIRUR RAILWAY COLLISION TRIAL.

RESUMED HEARING.

The Kadur-Birur goods train collision trial was resumed by the District Magistrate to-day when the case for the defence was opened. Counsel cross-examined witnesses for prosecution, beginning with Mr. Mercer, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. J. Wells, Stationmaster of Birur. The trial is proceeding.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

It being understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal does not after all succeed Sir Donald Robertson at the Mysore Residency, it is rumoured here that Colonel Ravenshaw, a former First Assistant Resident in Mysore, is coming.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The Government of India have sanctioned the special appointment for three months of a military officer to compile a register of immoveable property in the Poona Cantonment. In the other cantonments in Bombay Command similar registers are to be prepared by the Cantonment Magistrate and other local officials.

It has been decided to replace the non-commissioned officers and men lent by the 9th and 12th Bombay Infantry for service in Somaliland.

Colonel Aylmer, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras Command, has been granted eight months' leave home from the 15th proximo.

Major-General Burnell, commanding the Poona District, proceeds home shortly on ninety day's privilege leave.

The grading of officers selected for the recently sanctioned additional appointments in the Military Accounts Department will be deferred pending the completion of selections.

It has been decided to reduce medical arrangements for native troops remaining in North China. The store depot is to be withdrawn, and a Lieutenant Colonel, I. M. S., appointed Principal Medical Officer to relieve the officer of higher rank now holding that post.

Mr. J. Miller of the Ordnance Department is placed on deputation for six months during his leave for training in Woolwich Arsenal.

The committee which assembled at Simla to consider the amount of hospital accommodation necessary for British troops in India has recommended the reduction of only 147 beds out of a total of 9,294 at present authorised, so it has been decided to leave existing arrangements alone.

ICE MANUFACTURERS AT WAR.

BATTLE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 19.

A battle is raging here to-day between the ice manufacturers. The new Crystal Ice Factory having been completed, commenced selling to-day. Last November the existing ice factories raised the rates to 8 pies per lb., and on May 1st reduced them again to six pies. Now competition has begun, ice is selling at one pie per lb., a rate hitherto unknown in Madras. An unfortunate coincidence is that owing to heavy rain last night the temperature is 15 degrees below normal.

DUST-STORM AT POONA.

BOXING TOURNAMENT POSTPONED.

POONA, MAY 19.

A big dust-storm passed over Poona this evening. Several tents which were pitched for the Boxing Tournament were blown out and the Tournament had to be postponed till to-morrow.

The weather was warm. Few drops of rain fell in the evening.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE KING IN FRANCE.

TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM IN PARIS.

LONDON, May 1st.—King Edward has arrived in France.

Lord Monson, the British Ambassador at Paris and the local French authorities, welcome His Majesty at Dijon, an important railway centre on the inner line of the French defences towards the east.

PARIS GAILY DECORATED.

Paris is gaily decorated in anticipation of King Edward's visit. British flags are everywhere in evidence. The boulevards are free from objectionable caricatures of the English Royal Family, and portraits of King Edward are selling freely.

A PARIS WELCOME.

London, May 2nd.—Nothing could exceed the splendour or the cordiality which marked the welcome extended to King Edward on his arrival in Paris. His Majesty was received with tumultuous enthusiasm by enormous and eager crowds.

President Loubet, attended by his Ministers, received the King at the Bois de Boulogne Railway Station. A great military pageant followed.

The King, proceeding in the same carriage as President Loubet to the Embassy, received a continuous ovation, and was greeted with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" Cheers were also given for the President, the army, and the Republic.

The demonstrations in the King's honour were renewed when His Majesty returned to the Embassy after a visit, which lasted for half an hour, to the Elysee, the official residence of the President, and again in the evening, when President Loubet and the King drove to a special performance at the Theatre Francais, where Madame Loubet sat on King Edward's right.

The illuminations at night were general, and the moving crowds on the boulevards were animated by enthusiasm similar to that which characterised the crowds who thronged the streets of London on the night of the King's Coronation.

King Edward has expressed himself highly gratified with the reception accorded him not only by the official head and official representatives of the Republic, but also by the public at large.

SPEECH BY THE KING.

King Edward was presented yesterday at the British Embassy with an address of welcome from the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

In replying, His Majesty said he was glad to think the growing interests the Chamber represented were the means of strengthening the ties of friendship and mutual respect which had distinguished the relations of Great Britain and France for nearly a century past.

Divine Providence, he continued, has designed France to be our near neighbour, and, I hope, always our dear friend. There are no two countries in the world whose mutual prosperity is more dependent on each other.

He believed that all differences had been removed and forgotten, and trusted that the friendship and admiration they all felt for France would develop in the near future into the warmest affection and attachment between the peoples of the two countries. The achievement of that aim would be his constant desire.

LEICESTER SQUARE AND SOHO DECORATED.

The French residents of Leicester Square and of Soho, London, decorated the streets in those localities in honour of the King's visit to Paris.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

London, May 2nd.—Mr. Hay, the United States' Secretary of State, has addressed a Note to Russia, acknowledging and recapitulating that country's declaration in regard to her non-exclusive policy in Manchuria. In this way he practically places on record the verbal assurances recently given on the subject by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London, made a similar verbal statement to that of the Russian Minister at Washington. He went even further. He declared that Russia considered the development of foreign commerce in Manchuria as one of the main objects of her railways in that province.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

London, May 3rd.—The annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute was held last night. Two hundred persons were present, including the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Jersey, Sir Frederick Darley, Admiral Beaumont, the Agents-General for the Colonies, Sir John Hall, the Right Rev. Dr. Wallis (Bishop of Wellington), Sir Fowell-Buxton, Messrs. F. and H. C. Dange, Mr. George Riddock and Mr. John Darling.

Lord Strathcona, who presided, in proposing the toast of The Royal Colonial Institute, said the result of the Colonial Conference in London last year was not all they had hoped for. The Conference had, however, proved a helper in bringing the colonies into closer communion. The colonies, perhaps, had not fulfilled expectations respecting the proposed subsidies to the Imperial army and navy, yet they had helped the Empire in other wide fields. The people of Britain must, he said, remember that much development remained to be done within the colonies.

CONFERENCE OF THE BOND.

London, May 1.—A conference of the Africander Bond was opened yesterday at Somerset East, Cape Colony. The President, Mr. Theron, declared that the members of the Bond, despite much injustice and illtreatment, had retained their allegiance to Britain. They were determined to abide by the result of the war, thereby heaping coals of fire on their advertisers' heads. He applauded the action of the Premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg. The Bond would welcome settlers since South Africa was large enough for all Englishmen.

ENGINEERS BESIEGED IN CHINA.

London, May 1st.—Five Americans and five Japanese engineers connected with the construction of the Hankow-Canton Railway were mobbed by Chinese at Yuan-tan. They barricaded themselves in a temple. An American gunboat has been sent to effect their rescue.

SIR A. FRASER AND THE Y. W. C. A.

THE following is a detailed report of the address delivered by Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Bengal, at the annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association at Simla, last Saturday:

General Scott, Ladies, and gentlemen,—It has been a great pleasure to me to come here this evening, although my time is pretty fully occupied. It does not appear at first sight what men have to do in a Young Womens' Christian Association, but if I had any hesitation on that point, it must have passed away this afternoon when I find my old friend General Scott claiming to be one of the oldest members of the Young Women's Chistian Association, and my friend Mr. Macpherson, when reading the report of the Association, dropping into "We" and having to correct himself. There can be no reason why I should identify myself less intimately with your work. It has been a great pleasure to learn from the documents read by the two other speakers that this Association is prospering in Simla. I am sure that those who have read the report must congratulate both office-bearers and members of the Association on the progress that has been made. It has indicated not only that work is being done in a larger field but that it is being done in a way that interests and is felt to be of advantage. One finds in the report how many different spheres of human activity are represented in the activities of the Association, for example, literary work is represented in the lecture, and library; we have sewing, &c., what used to be called "work" represented in the working parties and the prominent place they took in the bazaar and the successful way in which they helped the association to pay its way. We have also social interests represented in the efforts that are made to bring the members together in a friendly way, and also to provide for them what is very important, physical exercise. Two points which I should like to refer to are Bible reading and the special mission. I agree with those who speak of the necessity and importance of such an association as this. I have long been a member of Young Men's Christian Associations, and I have realised that there has been a great work done by these associations in all parts of the world with which I am at all acquainted. I recognise the central principle of these associations is to gather Christian people round our Lord Jesus Christ, and to bring people who have not yet been led to him to the same centre. It seems to me that Young Men's Christian Associations meet this need in regard to young men. There is an old saying which I heard in my early youth, and which has always lain in my mind—it is this—"Jesus is the gathering name; gather the saints; gather them to Jesus." It is a great thing to be gathered round the Lord whom we all serve. I think that as efforts in this direction have turned out so well in regard to young men by means of the Young Men's Christian Associations of which I have experience, similar results will be achieved by Young Women's Christian Associations of which I have none. Undoubtedly, I consider, a women's duty lies very largely in her own home and I would deprecate anything that tended to disturb the sacred influence of home. At the same time I think everyone will recognise the necessity of friendly gatherings for religious as well as social purposes. It is necessary that friend should meet friend in this way, and that opportunities should be given of having fellowship with one another in religious things. It is necessary to gather together, to help one another, to make each other's faces shine especially in a land like this. Christ considered the difficulties of his scattered people and has are promised special blessing where two or three gathered together in his name. I am strongly of opinion that if a few earnest souls will meet together to study the word of God, they must get light as to what it the will of God and what are the truths taught in that blessed word. At one time while my wife and I were staying at Mentone we became very intimately acquainted with Mr. Spurgeon. Every morning for weeks and even months we were permitted to attend what he called Family Worship in his hotel. No one went except by special invitation and the meetings were small. He would read a short passage of the word of God, and add a running commentary in his own interesting way and then he engaged in prayer. You can understand what a privilege it was to have fellowship with such a man as Spurgeon. One day he made a remark which I have never forgotten. He was reading from the 16th Chapter of St. John. When he came to the verse in regard to the Holy Spirit, "He shall receive of mine and shall shewn it unto you," he said in his own peculiar way: "I distrust originality in divine things. You see even the Holy Spirit does not claim to orginality, even our Lord does not claim originality, for he adds, all things that the father hath are mine. Therefore said I that He shall take of mine and shall show it unto you. There is none of whom orginality is predicted except him of whom it is said, when he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own, for he is a liar and the father of it. When we come to the Word of God, we want to hear and see what God said and not to give utterance to original thoughts of our own, and we do not want to show to other people the wonderful insight of our own minds. We come to seek to understand in the Word of God what we have to believe and especially what we have to do. We must come to the Word of God in a humble and prayerful spirit to see the wonderful things that are written, wonderful they are and simple too, so simple that they seem to touch one all through at the simplest parts of one's life. In regard to this special mission I should like to say I believe it to be of the utmost importance to make a profession of our faith and allegiance to Jesus Christ. Christ has said "whosoever, therefore, shall be ashamed of me and my words in this adulterous and sinful generation: of him also shall the son of man be ashamed when he cometh in the glory of his father with the holy angels." I rejoice at the other side of the picture where he says "Whosoever, therefore, shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my father which is in Heaven." It is absolutely essential that we should make a confession, and this Association has made this special confession before the outside world. Our confession may be made by speech in public or to a friend or to one's own little child. It has far more frequently to be made in a quiet Christian life. Christianity should be part of our lives and is not only for Sundays, not only for prayer meetings and Bible meetings, but is needed at every point and at every moment of our lives which Christ designs to elevate and to bring nearer to God. I remember a remark once made to a student in Edinburgh, regarding the duties of a Parish Minister in Scotland. It was said that his most important duty did not lie in proclaiming the Word of God Sabbath after Sabbath from the pulpit but in showing in his own life that the doctrines uttered in his sermons were true and of influence. There is a message in St. Pauls' Epistle to the Collosians which has sunk deeply into my mind: "Servants obey your masters in all things according to the flesh, not with eye service as men pleasers but in singleness of heart, fearing God and whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as unto the Lord, for the Lord He shall receive the reward for ye serve the Lord Christ. This is the true motive for work. It sets us above the necessity for earthly recognition of our work. It marks our work in all detail and in the smallest matters as done for Christ. Again hear the apostle when he says in his Epistle to Titus "Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters and to please them well in all things, not answering again, not purloining but showing all good fidelity that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things." So that in every point we may reflect credit on the teaching of God. This is the best form of confession that we should do credit to God's Teaching, and in loyal lives let our light shine before men. Therefore "bretheren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any Virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."

AN AFGHAN DIGNITARY IN BOMBAY.

Sardar Abdula Khan Tokhi of Kabul arrived in Bombay on Monday with his son and six followers by the s.s. Gulf of Trinidad from Mecca where he had been on a pilgrimage in January. He has put up in Bombay at the Amir's house in Pakmodia Street, Erskine Road. Sardar Abdulakhan will stay here for about four or five days. He is a scholar well informed in Arabic, Persian and Peshtu literature and knows the Russian also. He was with the late Amir in Taskand during his exile. It is believed the Sardar on his return to Afganistan will assume charge of his new appointment as Governor of Kandhar.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Atkins Rev H
Batchelor Mrs and infant
Boles Major W S
Benson Major
Canning Mr F W
Desai Mr T V
Fox Strangways Mr
Gloster Mr J C
Hag-Festa Mr
Khan Masud Mr
Latham Mr M A
Moss Major A
Napper Mr W E
Parsons Mr and Mrs J C
Phillips Lt-Col C K
Stanley-Paterson Major
Taylor Mr J
Wilder Mr E P

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

PIONEERS vs. 17TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

ON the Oval last evening the Pioneers met the team of the 17th Bombay Infantry in the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The first round was very fast, although both teams made serious mistakes. Sticks were frequent, and the game fluctuated from one end of the field to the other. No goals had been scored at half time.

There was a complete change after the resumption, the Soldiers assuming the upper hand. From a scrimmage within the circle the first goal was scored for the Soldiers, the Parsee goal-keeper making a bad mistake. Very shortly afterwards by a fine individual run on the part of the inside left, the Soldiers got through again, and shortly afterwards the ball was again hit in. The latter point was, however, given off-side. The result of the game was:—17th Bombay Infantry 2 goals, Pioneers 1 goal.

The following were the teams:—

17th Bombay Infantry.—Ambaji Sinde, goal; Lieutenant Carroll and Jani Beg, backs; Iknack Sniknack, Aba Kadam, Ambai Mehtar, half-backs; Shaik Oosman, Lieutenant Scott, Lieutenant Robinson, Jemedar Sakarao Tagtaya, and Havildar Swaji Utehar, forwards.

Pioneers.—A. Antis, goal; V. Baloo and D. Moses, backs; R. Spencer, N. Lam, M. Kapadia, half-backs; P. Chinoy, J. Antis, S. Chothia, Bagia, and P. Baloo, forwards.

Referees.—Messrs. C. M. Ward and V. Bromley.

On the Cooperage to-night the team of the Government Telegraph will meet the R. A., Colaba. On the Oval the 19th Bombay Infantry will play the E and F companies of the North Staffords. To-morrow the Bombay Gymkhana will meet the team of the Elphinstone College in their undecided tie on the Cooperage, and on the Oval the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the Royal Scots.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S NIECE.

THE Colonial Secretary's niece, Miss K. Chamberlain, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), who qualified in 1901, has just been appointed house physician at the Royal Free Hospital, Grays-inn-road. She will take up her duties on May 1st, succeeding Miss L. Hamilton, M.B., B.S. (Lond.). The position is held for six months, and no salary attaches to it. The senior medical officer, Mr. J. Cunning, has four subordinates—two house surgeons and two house physicians—and Miss Chamberlain will be one of the latter. Since 1901 it has been the practice of the Committee of Management to fill two of these four positions with women. Miss L. Garrett-Anderson was the first lady surgeon to be in residence at the hospital, and her present successor is Miss J. H. Turnbull.

This was the first London general hospital to follow an excellent example set in Scotland, and allow women their share of appointments on the staff. At the present time the following important positions at Gray's-inn-road are filled by ladies: Physician for Diseases of Women (Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S. (London), Assistant Physician for Diseases of Women (Miss Ethel M. Vaughan, M.D., London); Clinical and Assistant Pathologist (Miss L. Woodcock, M.B., B.S.); Curator of Museum (Miss E. Vaughan, M.D., London), Medical Electririan (Miss F. A. Stoney, M.D., B.S., London); Medical Registrar (Miss C. M. Murrell, M.B., B.S., B.S.); Surgical Registrar (Mrs. Willey, M.B., B.S.; B.Sc.); and Anaesthetis (Miss L. B. Aldrich-Blake, M.D.; M.S.; London) Moreover, the two assistant anaesthetists and the eleven clinical assistants are women. In other words, the hospital numbers 48 medical officers, of whom only 25 are men.

The duties in which Miss Chamberlain will share are concerned with the initial treatment of casualties (of which many are received at Gray's Inn), and the daily guardianship of the in-patients, whose treatment is controlled by the physician and surgeons of standing who pay periodical visits to the hospital. These residential appointments, by reason of the experience they afford, are greatly coveted by men and women who are at the begining of their careers. It sometimes happens that, late at night, a cab will drive up to the door containing, in the charge of constables, a man bleeding from a terrible gash in the face. Often enough the injured man is doubly maddened by drink and pain, so that when his wound is taken in hand, he is apt to be violent both in his actions and his language. But a woman's nerve is found equal to a man's in this trying situation. Indeed, as the secretary of the hospital yesterday informed a representative of "The Daily News," the introduction of women on to the general staff of the hospital has proved a complete success.

Miss Chamberlain will not enter the wards as a stranger. When a student she attended the hospital, she having been trained, as have so many hundreds of our successful lady doctors, at that excellent institution, the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women—which occupies large and handsome premises in Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, W.C. A woman has to spend five years and about £200 in becoming a doctor.

There is a Ladies' Association in connection with the Royal Free Hospital. Its members agree to give or collect at least one guinea each year towards the funds of that institution. The Association sets forth reasons why ladies should assist the hospital. These are some of them. Because it was the first general hospital in England to open its doors to female medical students; because it was the first general hospital in London to appoint duly qualified medical women as resident medical officers: and because it was the first general hospital in London to appoint ladies as members of the Committee of management.

Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, President of the Association, has visited the hospital to further arrangements for the great bazaar to be held in its aid at Knightsbridge on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June.

BRITISH ARTISANS IN CANADA.

ADVENTURES OF WOOLWICH MEN.

After it became known in Woolwich that very large discharges would take place from the arsenal at the end of March; a local clergyman got into touch with the Dominion Steel Company, through Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Emigration Commissioner. The clergyman got special terms from the Beaver Line for arsenal men; it was arranged that the emigrants should be met at St. John by a representative of the Steel Company, and that their fares should be paid to Sydney, Cape Breton. Three parties were sent out in succession; letters from the second party have now been received and published in Woolwich.

The first party, of about forty men, were met as arranged, and conducted to the works at Sydney. They found, however, the conditions of employment so little to their taste that before long the majority left their employment. The complaints appear to have been that the wages were less than were promised, that nothing was paid till the end of the month, and that fitters and turners were put to do labourers' work at labourers' pay. They suffered too, very severely, from the intense cold.

The company, on the other hand, seems to have been as much disappointed with the arsenal men; for when the second party, of a hundred men, some with families, arrived at St. John there was no agent to meet them, and they found themselves stranded, with very little money, and quite at a loss what to do. At length, in response to repeated telegrams, the message came that those who would pay their own fares to Sydney would be given employment, but fifty out of the hundred were almost penniless, and could not avail themselves of the offer. The people of St. John helped them, and the Elder, Dempster Company, provided them with food. Some found work after a while in the neighbourhood, one man was glad to return in the same steamer as a cattle hand. The Canadian papers published full details of their case, and after about a week the Canadian-Pacific Railway offered employment to the remaining forty-three men at 30s. per week, and brought them to Montreal, together with three Woolwich men from Sydney. It was on March 27 the party landed, on April 7 they began work. Meanwhile the fate of the third party is not yet known in Woolwich.

The copiousness of the diet in Canadian boarding-houses very much impressed the emigrants. One writes, "They feed us like Dukes"; another, "I have had to let out my belt three holes"; a third, "Four courses for breakfast, and nine for dinner." The advice they have to give to iron and metal workers appears to be summarised in this sentence: "If you know anyone trying to get to Sydney, do try and stop them; it is sheer madness. Boiler-makers, moulders, brass-finishers, drillers, and good fitters can get work here in Montreal; but a fitter here must be a good all-round hand, able to tackle any part of the work."—"Westminster."

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

IRVING IN SARDOU'S DANTE.

THE BUILDER OF THE CAMPANILE.

DIE WALKURE AT COVENT GARDEN.

LONDON, MAY 1.

THE hold that Sir Henry Irving retains on the admiration and the affection of the public was borne striking testimony to, not on Thursday night only, but throughout the greater part of the day. The doors were besieged early in the afternoon, and the unreserved portions of the house were crowded when the curtain rose on "Dante." The cheers that greeted the actor's first entrance were deafening and long-continued. They were renewed as often as the curtain fell, and at the end the uproar lasted for several minutes. It raged till Sir Henry made a formal speech, and was revived until it became clear that he would not make another. Of his personal popularity Sir Henry has never received stronger tokens. Sir Henry's popularity is founded on two things. First he is a great actor. We have others more adroit, perhaps, and in their own lines more polished, more plausible. One could find fewer faults with, say, Mr. John Hare. But to be a great actor one must act great parts, and act them greatly. This Sir Henry has done. He has attacked the highest posts. Some he has stormed, others he has failed to capture. His strange and strong personality has stood him in good stead and in ill. But it has always been there and he has done nothing mean, and little that is not memorable. When precluded by nature from throwing a brilliant direct light on a character, he has always cast a mighty shadow, a shadow more suggestive and stimulating than many another man's light. A quarter of a century and more has passed since he made out his claim to rank with Macready, Kemble, Kean, and in the interval has arisen no rival, no successor. But Sir Henry is not only a great actor—he is also a great play producer. This title he gained when he produced "Faust." It was an indifferent play, but a very splendid show. And it ran longer than any other piece at the Lyceum before or since. We believe that the decline of the Lyceum as an intellectual force—for it was that—dates from this production and success. The idea got about that what the public wanted was spectacle. Hence there came into existence other theatres specially built for spectacle, with which the Lyceum could not compete. And so to-day, for the first time in his life, Sir Henry finds himself at Drury Lane, where little beyond spectacle is possible. Dante must be regarded first as a spectacle, and only afterwards as a drama. As spectacle it is magnificent. It has thirteen scenes, all elaborate, all beautiful. Of those above ground the most delightful is that in which we witness a springtide fete at Florence. Nothing more delicious has ever graced the stage. The scene is charming, the atmosphere a marvel of tenderness and lightheartedness, and the movements graceful and entrancing. In the underworld it is even better. The spectral scenes may not be enumerated, still less can they be described. Especially remarkable are The Fiery Graves, in which the depths for a moment give up their anguished fire-tormented dead, and The Circle of Ice, where dwell the suicides in chill agony. They must be seen to be grasped, and all who love the theatre as a place of wonderful sights will flock to Drury Lane.

As an actor, Sir Henry is not seen at his best. He does all that can be done with the part. He looks Dante, he is striking stage figure, and by his moderation preserves a dignity, where other actors would fuss and fret themselves to the point of ridicule. But no true admirer of Sir Henry—and such we humbly beg to be considered—will ever take his Dante into account. The little that is effective the actor has done already in much [illegible] circumstances, as Mephistopheles. It may seem strange to connect the two characters, but the fact is that M. Sardou (with him M. Moreau) in writing the play seems to have confused the author of "The Divine Comedy" with the Mephistopheles of Wills. This Dante is a poor, cheap creature, apparently in indifferent health, with some low stage-cunning, but never a trace of genius or any greatness. He is a determined raconteur, ever ready with a stage-curse, a stage-truism, a stage-emotion, and much given to dreams which the authors can bring true, and predictions which history has brought true without their help, and not averse to working off those dreams and predictions at considerable length. We remember that he caresses a girl in the open air when it is snowing; that when he is excommunicated by the Cardinal, he retorts by excommunicating Pisa; that at the cry of a starving man or an ill-used child he becomes violently agitated; that in order to secure the escape of a girl (his illegitimate daughter, we gather) he receives a serious wound; that he interviews various tenants of the underworld, and that, by way of bringing the play to a happy conclusion, he delivers to the debased Cardinal an invitation entrusted to him by a gentleman in flames that the Cardinal should meet him before the Throne one month after date. But we seem to remember heroes of drama who have done many of these things without having ever written immortal work, or incurred the suspicion of an ability to write them. This invitation is a fair sample of the authors' methods. We read in a pamphlet distributed in the theatre that "a strange tradition asserts that, from the stake, he (Molay, roasted to death in 1314) summoned the Pope to meet him within a month at the bar of Almighty God, and history tells us that it happened has he had foretold." This is impressive, but it is quite another thing to let Dante bring the invitation, as an afterthought, from the Shades, to deliver it in person and to watch in triumph the final agonies of the addressee. Nor is it nice. However much ideas have changed, it is not palatable to witness as a "bonne bouche" the terrors of a fellow-creature at the prospect of an immediate eternity of hell-fire.

Those who would compare tragedy with melodrama may consult the end of Faustus in Marlowe's play. In many another place does the little pamphlet incite us to admire the masterly use made of historic material. We confess ourselves quite unequal to the effort. To our way of thinking, the authors have merely slung together about a great and honoured name a hand-to-mouth melodrama, and have attempted to justify their performance by assuring us that here and there they use an incident which actually did occur about the right time, but in vastly different circumstances. M. Sardou may be right in saying that nobody knows how to construct a play except himself. We can but retort that we wish he would keep his unique powers of construction off Dante. M. Sardou is very clever, but Dante was great. The last thing that comprehends greatness is cleverness, and where the clever undertakes to expound the great, the invariable result is a pitiable exposure of the clever. It is so in this case. The construction may be masterly. The "cut" may be perfect. But we think that most of our own playwrights would have recoiled from a material so poor, so flashy, so shoddy. Very little acting was possible. Of Sir Henry's performance we have already spoken. Of the other fifty or so artists named in the programme, Mr. William Mollison was effective as Cardinal Colonna; Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw made a malign and sinister Malatesta—the story of Francesca da Rimini is most comically incorporated—and Miss Lena Ashwell was sympathetic as Dante's mistress, and, doubling her part, exquisitely young and virginal as her own illegitimate daughter. The rest merely came and went. The enthusiastic reception of the piece has been recorded. If it succeeds, as we sincerely trust it may, it will be not as a play but as a pageant. It can hardly enhance Sir Henry's unique reputation as an actor, but as a producer neither he nor possibly, any one else has ever made so brave a show.

Signor Luca Beltrami, who has been entrusted by the municipality of Venice with the reconstruction of S. Mark's Campanile, is one of the most distinguished architects and art critics in Italy. As an authority on Italian Mediaeval and Renaissance architecture he is almost without a rival, and this fact, together with his wide practical experience, should enable him to accomplish his task in the most satisfactory manner. He is most sanguine about the result, and is convinced that there will be no serious difficulty in rebuilding the famous tower exactly as it was. In the first place, it will, in his opinion, be necessary to widen the foundation, and basis; the former are only five metres deep, while the Campanile itself was one hundred metres in height; it is not possible to deepen them because they are built immediately over the wooden piles, which support the city. Examples of buildings with such shallow foundations in proportion to the height of the superstructure are by no means uncommon in Italy: the Temple of Agrippa, in Rome, is a case in point. But it will certainly be advisable to make the tower somewhat lighter, if possible. The outside walls will be reproduced identically; the only alterations will be in the construction of the bell-chamber, which was mostly of marble and extremely heavy. With regard to the materials of the old Campanile, Signor Beltrami finds that it was originally built of Roman bricks and fragments of Roman cement of great solidity; but the Venetians in the Middle Ages made use of a new cement for repairs composed of Istrian lime, which has proved far less solid. In order that the stability of the new building should be above suspicion, Signor Boni, who has hitherto superintended the excavations, has been trying to produce kind of brick which shall be equal in solidity to those used by the Romans, and believes that he has succeeded. This admixture of Roman and mediæval brickwork frequently occurs in Venice, and the earlier material has invariably proved to be of greater strength. The Roman bricks used were usually taken from the ruined city of Altinum, on the mainland. Signor Beltrami does not think that the collapse of the Campanile was due to the subsoil having sunk, but is now studying the question in order to be quite sure. The level of the Piazza San Marco has been slightly raised in the course of centuries, so that the Campanile as it existed before its fall was actually seventy centimetres lower than it was in the sixteenth century, when the bell-chamber was added. But in the reconstruction the question of height will depend on the state of the foundations. If these prove to be satisfactory, the base will be widened and the tower will be rebuilt as it stood lately without the additional seventy centimetres. If, however, it is found advisable to reconstruct the whole of the foundations it may be possible to raise it to its original heigt. The question of the loggia of Sansovino is closely connected with that of the foundations and Signor Beltrami intends to rebuild it on the same base as the Campanile which will be an advantage; when it was on a separate base although built up against the tower, the static movement of the latter weakened its stability. In reply to an interviewer who asked him if there would be any difficulties in reproducing both the tower and the loggia in every detail he said there was none, as all the necessary elements—drawings, plans, elevations, &c.—have been preserved; as regards the loggia, the bronze figures have fortunately been very slightly damaged, and the fragments of the terra cottas can be easily put together again. Signor Beltrami will not express any opinion as to how long the reconstruction will take, but the work has already been begun.

The second performance of the first cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was given on Wednesday night at the Opera House, and once more it is to be recorded that the interpretation fell little short of absolute perfection. "Die Walkure," despite its apparent difficulty, is usually easier of interpretation than one would imagine. We have, indeed, known combinations work for success in this particular music-drama quite outside any normal expectation. First, as a matter of course, we have to speak of the orchestra; for in "Die Walkure" the orchestra plays the chief interpretative part. If one comes to analyze the Ring, from an aside point of view—of course the direct analysis of the Ring must become part of the responsibility of every man who gives thought to the historical value of music—one will find that the orchestra, which is the chief exponent of the great work, gradually surrenders itself to the characters, and that finally its absorption into the drama [illegible] almost forgetful of it as a separate and isolated influence [illegible]fulness was assuredly impossible on Wednesday night; Richter made one feel that here at last was a perfect interpretation of the great work. Completely did he fulfil his task from the artistic point of view that we do not hesitate to say that there were moments when he almost made the listener afraid of Wagner; it is a tradition which we have heard at Bayreuth that Wagner was known to have said that the world was afraid of his orchestral music. During that passage, as it was given last night, accompanying Siegmund as he drinks from the horn offered to him by Sieglinde, one did actually feel a certain sentiment of fear, so exquisitely foreboding, so unspeakably significant, was the effect. But that was to prove Wagner's saying from unexpected standpoint. One felt too, in the face of this splendid interpretation—we are still speaking from the orchestral point of view—that never before, save once, in London, had Wagner's meaning been made so completely significant. That one exception lay with the work of Sir Augustus Harris, who certainly, whatever might have been his private opinions, did the best that was in him to make a vogue of that which he felt would inevitably become a vogue. It is useless to select here and there in praise of Richter's wonderful achievement. Where the music appealed quite definitely there was the orchestra to expound a quite definite appeal; where it lingered over mere dramatic exposition, its work was accomplished with that peacefulness which Wagner found inside his great scores when he barely conceived the possibility of their presentation in public.

The cast was an admirable one on the whole. Van Dyck's Siegmund was a finely subtle interpretation. The rough and erotic "Walsung" was revealed (and, in our opinion, quite legitimately) as a creature of extreme sensitiveness. It is not quite easy to understand precisely what Wagner himself purposed in his creation of a character allowed so brief a career. We are half inclined to think that he took but little interest in this necessary figurehead to his great conception; Van Dyck's genius, however, has so much of repose in the result so far as he is concerned, that he demonstrates the incapability of Wagner creating a small element in his big conceptions, however indifferent he might have been. The only little point in which Mr. Van Dyck went astray was in his very modern and civilized bow to Siegude at Hunding's table. The thing was, of course, accidental; but it demonstrated that even a very great artist is not always capable of dissimulation. Herr Klopfer's Hunding was a very effective piece of work; and Fraulein Zimmermann's Sieglinde was efficient and pathetic, but it just missed greatness, such greatness as we recall in connection with Mme. Eames's interpretation of the part. Herr Bertram was a distinguished Wotan, and certainly, so far fulfilled the ideal of the part that he never lost dignity, and that he at no time attempted to substitute a spurious declamatory style for a genuine vocal style. Frau Burckard's Brunnhilde was somewhat of a disappointment. She certainly worked hard, and showed anxiety to please; but she was a trifle lacking in fascination, she scarcely appealed to one's sympathy; and, as Lessing once said of a less prominent impersonation, one did not very much care, from the dramatic point of view, what was the net result of her career. Miss Fremstad's Fricka was effective and clever. This is an artist who is very careful in her conception of the various parts which she chooses from the Wagnerian repertory. She may not at all times be very inspiring, but she never falls below expectation. The mounting of the opera was absolutely superb. There have been many critics in the past who have complained of the Convent Garden mounting of "Die Walkure" just because the thing, to be done well, is really so difficult that it is the easiest matter possible to pick holes in the doing of it. The lighting of the first act, which includes the spring scene—who can ever forget the Shakspearian phrase, "Du bist der Lenz," which accompanies the inward sweep of the doorway upon the scene revealing the loveliness of the forest in springtide?—was most beautiful. The second act affords less opportunities; and though the "Walkurenritt" was a little disappointing in the last act, the fire scene at the close of the music drama was admirable in every way. Let us conclude by coming at close quarters with this interpretation, from a general rather than from a particular point of view, that is, Covent Garden last night left one with the impression that a great work of art had been realized with a finely artistic determination to do the best that could be done.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER FOR BOMBAY.

The "Indu Prakash" is not satisfied with the explanations regarding the delay that has taken place in the selection of an Executive Engineer for this city. Our contemporary says: There has been great pains in selecting a suitable Engineer to perform the duties connected with the City of Bombay, and the Corporation has been so far (a period of 9 months) unable to find a suitable Engineer to succeed Mr. Murzban. It seems that these difficulties bespeak an extraordinary sense of importance and responsibility the Committee feels, and we should feel gratified at the very cautious way in which it has set about to find a most capable Engineer for Bombay. But after all, it is an ordinary matter, and one feels surprised at the labours of the Committee in this respect. Surely a space of nine months was long enough for this body to select a man, and put him in work on probation and to confirm the appointment after actually satisfying themselves with his abilities.

OUR LEGISLATORS, AN AMUSING EPISODE.

The "Gujerat Mitra" relates an amusing insident regarding a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the early seventies. The "Hindu" puts it rather humorously that there are different classes of members in our Legislative Councils. There are some who speak and some who read there speeches. A third class consists of those who read speeches written out for them by others. But there is a fourth class too, The members of this class can neither write nor read their speeches. In the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces a certain member's speech was read by Mr. Coulan, The member is a Raja and that explains the reason. This reminds us of the Legislative Council of advanced Bombay in the early seventies when a member (a Sirdar of the Deccan) began grandiloquently the liberality, the magnanimity of the British Government and then came to a dead pause. The reason was that the paper on which the speech was written slipped through the fingers as he made a flourish with the hand. He paused till some member had the courtesy to go to where the paper was lying and to restore it to this Sirdar. In his Gujarat and Gujaratis the witty writer talks of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council whose mind he compared to the Sahara, but he improved the allusion by likening it to a piece of blotting paper with other mens handwriting inverted.

THE RATEPAYERS AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Regarding the recent meeting of ratepayers held in the Novelty Theatre, the "Voice of India" discourses: It is understood that the petition received its final shape from a European barrister of learning and repute and the judiciousness and ability with which legal questions have been handled in the document strike the reader at once with the respectability of its authorship. The criticism of the details of the Improvement Board's operations bears upon it a stamp of familiarity with the subject, which invests the representation with no mean value. It is well-known that the operations of the Board have long been criticised in the press and the friction between the Corporation and the Board has ever been notorious, In these circumstances, a petition adopted at a public meeting, even if it emanated originally from a single injured ratepayer, would be worthy of the attention of Government. The Improvement Act was passed at a time when the public mind was under the influence of a panic and was not disposed to consider the rights of the individual as against the supposed exigencies of public good. It will be difficult to maintain that the operations of the Improvement Board are producing on the health of Bombay an influence at all commensurate with the sense of injury to private rights which they are alleged to cause. The time is now ripe to realise the nature of the legislation passed in a hurry and of the acts supposed to be authorised by it, and to carry on the improvement of the city with greater regard to the actual needs of the city, on the one hand, and to the rights of individuals on the other.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY SCHEME.

The Indu Prakash thus refers to the fiasco regarding the Baghdad Railway scheme:—It is finally made plain that the Baghdad Railway scheme, of which one had [illegible] in the foreign papers during the past fortnight, ends in nothing. From the commencement there was an amount of distrust and bad faith lurking in the scheme and international jealousy was too early roused, to bring the scheme to a final pass, It is now ascertained that there were two proposals,—(1) to construct a line by a company under German control entirely, and the other (2) to have it under international control. The letter only was published, and the distrust created has killed the proposal and the British capitalists have declared they would have nothing whatever to do with it.

THE GREAT UNWORKED.

The Rast Goftar is glad to note that the idea of utilizing the services of the Justices of the Peace has been steadily adhered to, and that steps are being taken to draw up a practical scheme for the purpose, Our contemporary affirms: A memorandum has been already submitted to the Government of Bombay "regarding the proposal to create a proportion of the local Justices of the Peace as Honorary Presidency Magistrates, with power to try minor offences." It appears from the memorandum that there are "more people entitled to the titular distinction of J. P. in Bombay than the whole of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies put together." Out of this vast number it is proposed that a select number be appointed as Honorary Magistrates; but it is expressly pointed out that it is not thought necessary that they should possess such extensive powers as are given to them elsewhere in India. "We do dot contemplate," we read in the memorandum, "the disposal by them of other than minor cases, and we do not think that the stipendiary Magistrates should be relieved of any duty in connection with all cases not answering this description." It is recommended that there should be five or at least four Honorary Magistrates Courts, to be situated at Dadur, Girgaum, Byculla, Mazagon and the Fort, and that they should sit for about an hour daily from 8 or 8-30 A. M. Reasons for this are carefully explained.

The "Gujarati" sounds a note of warning? The memorandum submitted to the Government of Bombay regarding the proposal to create a proportion of the local Justices of the Peace as Honorary Presidency Magistrates to try minor offences, together with the replies of Government to certain interpellations in the local Legislative Council shows, that, though Government are not prepared to empower Justices to decide applications for license to open liquorshops, they are in sympathy with the idea of utilising their services as Magistrates, There is little doubt that the Magisterial Courts in this city suffer from block of work. Petty cases are to a large extent responsible for this, As pointed out in the memorandum, centralisation of magisterial work in two places causes a good deal of inconvenience and hardship to the police and the public. The authors of the memorandum propose the establishment of four or five Courts at convenient centres which must result in suitable distribution of minor cases. We doubt if morning sittings at 8 or 9 would be convenient to all, as suggested in the memorandum, The magisterial work of Justices has not given satisfaction oven in England, The Justices in Bombay are not all qualified for the work and it is to be hoped Government will not sanction any scheme without providing adequate safe-guards for protecting the interests of the public.

It is proposed to hold in London early in July, an Allied Colonial Universities dinner. It is believed that a meeting of this kind may prove the nucleus of something more permanent, and contribute—though, perhaps, indirectly—to the educational advancement of the Empire. A strong representative general committee has been formed. Representatives of the universities of the United Kingdom will be invited to the dinner, and there is every reason to expect that among the guests of the evening will be included some of the most distinguished men in the public life of Great Britian and the Empire. A conference is being arranged for the preceding day, when subjects of interest and importance to university life in all parts of the King's dominions will be discussed. Mr. Cooke will be glad if all graduates and under-graduates of Colonial universities desiring to attend the dinner will communicate with him at 3, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W., as soon as possible.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MORE ABOUT RADIUM.

PROF. THOMSON'S EXPLANATION.

PROFESSOR J. J. THOMSON, of Cambridge University, contributes an article to this week's "Nature" on "Radium," and the question of the source from which it derives the energy necessary to maintain radiation. It has been suggested, he says, that the radium derives its energy from the air surrounding it, that the atoms of radium possess the faculty of abstracting the kinetic energy from the more rapidly moving air-molecules while they are able to retain their own energy when in collision with the slowly moving molecules of air.

I cannot see, however, that even the possession of this property would explain the behaviour of radium. For imagine a portion of radium placed in a block of ice; the ice around the radium gets melted; where does the energy for this come from? By the hypothesis there is no change in the energy of the air-radium system in the cavity, for the energy gained by the radium is lost by the air, while heat cannot flow into the cavity from outside, for the melted ice around the cavity is hotter than the ice surrounding it.

I think that the absence of change in the radium has been assumed without sufficient justification; all that the experiments justify us in concluding is that the rate of change is not sufficiently rapid to be appreciable in a few months. There is on the other hand, very strong evidence that the substances actually engaged in emitting these radiations can only keep up the process for a short time, than they die out, and the subsequent radiation is due to a different set of radiators. There seems as clear a proof as we could wish for that the radio-activity of a given set of molecules is not permanent. This want of permanence is shown by the radio-active emanations from thorium and radium, and by the induced radio-activity exhibited by bodies which have have been negatively electrified and exposed to these emanations or to the open air; in all these cases the radio-activity ceases after a few days. I have recently found that the water from deep wells in Cambridge contains a radio-active gas, and that this gas, after being liberated from the water, gradually loses its radio-activity; the radio-activity of polonium, too, is known not to be permanent.

The view that seems to me to be suggested by these results is that the atom of radium is not stable under all conditions, and that among the large number of atoms contained in any specimen of radium there are a few which are in the condition in which stability ceases, and which pass into some other configuration, giving out as they do so a large quantity of energy. I may, perhaps, make my meaning clearer by considering a hypothetical case. Suppose that the atoms of a gas X become unstable when they possess an amount of kinetic energy 100 times, say, the average kinetic energy of the atoms at the temperature of the room. There would, according to the Maxwell-Boltzmann law of distribution, always be a few atoms in the gas possessing this amount of kinetic energy, these would by hypothesis break up, if in doing so they gave out a large amount of energy in the form of Becquerel radiation, the gas would be radio-active, and would continue to be so until all atoms had passed through the phase in which they its possessed enough energy to make them unstable. If this energy were 100 times the average energy is would probably take hundreds of thousands of years before the radio-activity of the gas was sensibly diminished. Now in the case of radium, just as in the gas, the atoms are not all in identical physical circumstances, and if there is any law of distribution like the Maxwell-Boltzmann law, there will, on the above hypothesis, be a very slow transformation of the atoms accompanied by a liberation of energy. In the hypothetical case we have taken the possession of a certain amount of kinetic energy as the criterion for instability; the argument will apply if any other test is taken.

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to acknowledge through your paper the following additional sums received towards the completion and improvement Fund of St. John the Evangelist Church, Colaba. I would take this opportunity of thanking on behalf of the Committee those who have already sent us donations, Work has now been begun, and we hope we shall not be obliged to stop any part of it for lakh of funds. Our chief need now is sufficient funds to undertake the repairs of the Organ which has been absolutely unplayable since last October. Government is responsible for the repairs to a certain extent, but we need to raise about Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 to add to this in order to make the repairs thoroughly satisfactory.

May I appeal to all who may be interested in the Afghan Memorial Church to help us, we dont ask necessarily for large sums, what we want is the interest, sympathy, and help of the many.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	6,385	6	8
H R H Duke of Connaught	100	0	0
Mr J W Aspinwall	5	0	0
Mr D Macfadyen	25	0	0
Capt J Rowley, A A G, Rangoon	14	0	0
Mr R M Kennedy, I C S	20	0	0
Mr R W Sharpe	50	0	0
Miss F C Peach	15	0	0
The Rev Canon Horne	20	0	0
Lt-Colonel Landon	20	0	0
The Right Rev The Lord Bishop of Bo.	100	0	0
Mr B Holyoak	30	0	0
Mr G H Glade	20	0	0
Mr H B Pierce	5	0	0
Mr G J Hill	30	0	0
By interest Government Paper	24	9	2
By box on church door for C C F	8	1	3
Special offerings	5	12	6
Offertory towards Organ Fund	14	8	9
Proceeds from Band Stand Concert	555	8	0
Total up to May 19th	7,447	14	4

HENRY ROUNTREE,
Chaplain and Honorary Secretary.

Colaba, May 19.

ACCUSATION OF KILLING A BOY.

MR. KURSONDAS CHHABILDAS, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, heard at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a case in which Virjee Tricumjee charged Oomersey Khimjee, Sevaklal Purshotum, and Kalidas Jugjivan with defamation. Mr. S. B. Spencer and Mr. Velinker, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Noble, Solicitor, appeard for the second and third accused.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused had given information to the police that about the 13th December last the complainant had killed a boy near the Satta Bazar in Abdul Rahman Street. The police, in consequence of the information received made in enquiry, in the prosecution of which the complainant had to accompany the police officers from place to place, being thus subjected to public obloquy. The result of the enquiry was that the report was found to be an unfounded one and the complainant thereafter filed the present complaint.

The first accused for himself and Mr. Noble on behalf of the second and third accused tendered an apology. They unhesitatingly withdrew the allegations made against the accused, and stated that they did not believe them to be true. They also withdrew the allegations with regard to bribing police officers, and apologized to the complainant for the harm done to his reputation.

The complainant accepted the apology, and the case was allowed to be withdrawn.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

FEST OF THE ASCENSION.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Thursday, 6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
" 5 p.m.—Evensong.
Alms for Church Expenses.

RAILWAY operation in winter on the bleak island of Newfoundland, we gather from the Railway Magazine, has been unusually serious business this spring. The only railway operated by the Reid Newfoundland Company extends to Saint John's, 548 miles from Port Aux Basques, opposite Sidney, Cape Breton Island, the terminus of a branch of the Inter-Colonial Railway, with which connexion is had by steamer, a voyage of eighty-five miles. A few weeks ago, a passenger train left Saint John's, and reached Milerown Junction, 318 miles distant where it was caught in a blizzard of snow, and remained embedded for ten days. Another train which left Port Aux Pasques got 198 miles eastward, and was similarly blockaded, the two trains being thirty-two miles apart. Nearly a hundred passengers were reported to be on the snow-bound trains, and fears were expressed in regard to their condition although both trains were equipped with sleepers and dining-car service. Relief trains that were sent out were also blocked, and many of the working parties were frost bitten. Snowbanks 20ft. high, it is said, extended for miles, and the cuts made by the relief trains filled almost instantly. After three days' battle with the blizzard, a train of dog-sledges and a relief party reached the snow-bound trains and the track was opened. Railway-travelling at certain periods of the year in Newfoundland is clearly no joke.

VARNISHING DAY AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

THE SCENE IN THE GALLERIES.

FOR the "Forty" says the "Daily News," last week was much like any other of the fifty-two. For the great army of outsiders last week was a period of anxiety culminating in joy or dejection. A month ago they sent their pictures to the Royal Academy, and then ensued a period of suspense, with a Hanging Committee busy behind the veil. For the majority awful silence was broken a fortnight ago, when through the post came an intimation that the Council regretted to find themselves unable to hang works Nos. So-and-So. How eagerly the artist scanned the written numerals to see if haply there were omissions from the list!

For the works mentioned were, in studio language, "chucked," while those to which no reference was made were, it was equally understood, "accepted." Not that they were sure of being hung. The work of filling the walls is so difficult that the Committee take care to arm themselves with a margin of pictures over and above their requirements. They first use "the line," and other good position for works they deem the best, and the rest of their labour is largely a matter of finding pictures to fit spaces—a business that involves the attendants in much coming and going. An element of pure luck enters into the matter in the last stage. A space ten inches by twelve has to be filled, and a tired attendant brings two works of approximately the proper size. Mr. A.'s English Farm-yard is just a shade too broad, but Miss B.'s Study of Tulips proves to be of just the dimensions required. Result: Next morning, when he opens his letter, Mr. A. makes inhumane remarks about the Hanging Committee, and boldly affirms in his wrath that the Academy is run by obsolete old fogies. On the other hand, Miss B., after opening large square envelope with a red imprint on the flap, has a telegram full of great news to send to her mother. The lot is worst of those who after deeming their fortunes sure, ultimately find their works crowded out.

Yesterday was Varnishing Day—the occasion when the galleries are thrown open to the exhibitors.

Towards the close of last week they received their red cards conveying polite intimation that the Council invited their attendance at Burlington House on the following Monday, Piccadilly was accordingly largely peopled yesterday by cheerful pedestrians wearing soft silk ties and arrayed otherwise than in current modes. Many were just up from the country, and had small liking for the congestion and advertisements of the London streets.

On entering the red ticket was exchanged for a grey one, covered with hospitable inscriptions. The holder was informed of his claim to a season ticket of admission to the exhibition about to be opened, and of his further right of entry to the winter exhibition of old masters. Nor did his privileges stop there. If he desired to improve his knowledge of anatomy and history he could, it seemed, attend the Academy lectures on those and other subjects. These amiable concessions were qualified only in one regard. "When works are described as the joint performance of several artists"—a rare occurence by the way—"the one first mentioned in the description will alone be entitled to the above tickets." Then came the businesslike warning: "Every care will be taken of works sent for exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss." The ticket had a counterfoil, which as was stated thereon, would entitle the holder to a copy of the catalogue. That volume was not available yesterday, but printer's proofs of the pages that will compose it were pasted down on a circular table, in alphabetical order, with a conspicuous system of lettering to facilitate reference. Thus when the artists entered the galleries they knew the catalogue numbers of their works.

It was an animated scene. Many of the artists had work to do. Their pictures, wet from the easel, were delivered at Burlington House a month ago, Since then they had gathered dust and dried, So all manner of little devices had to be resorted to. Much can be done with a box of paints, a little sponge, and a bottle of medium, Moreover, here and there a detail in the foreground could with advantage be altered, or, it might be, the daring resolve entered the artist's brain to alter the hue of his background. That might mean long and anxious toil, with little time for lunch and less time for talk. But for the most part it was merely a matter of "oiling up," and this allowed latitude for loitering around, greeting friends, and exchanging criticisms. The question was often smilingly asked, "Which will be the picture of the year?" And the answer was laughter. Several R.A.'s mingled with the throng, and they could afford to be leisurely. Academicians are not limited to this one day for putting the finishing touches to their pictures, many of which, by the by, were yesterday shrouded in wrappers. The French artists and the lady sculptors both wore overalls, and seemed equally full of industry. In the architectural room you met the most prosperous-looking type of exhibitor. Silk hats and frock coats were there, but not elsewhere. The water-colour and black-and-white rooms were given up to calm and conversation. It was in the main galleries—with their trestles laden with paints, varnish, coats, and dusters—that the work was done, and employment was found for attendants.

It was fine to see the shaggy-eyed veterans patting young men on the shoulders. The Hon. John Collier in maculate attire; Mr. Leader, in Norfolk suit; Mr. Peter Graham, Mr. David Murray, and Mr. Seymour Lucas, full of kindliness and praise—those are some of the memories.

"What is the time?" one young artist asked another during the afternoon. When the usual method had been adopted to satisfy curiosity, the first speaker added in jocular spirit: "It is quite a relief to meet an artist with a watch." The life has its trials—and compensations.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

IT is remarkable how greatly our estimate of ourselves and our qualities differs from the estimate formed of us by others. If the thing were practicable, many folks would realise heavily by selling themselves at their own valuation (if they could find customers), and afterwards buying themselves back on the basis of other people's notion of their worth. The more numerous and the harder the blows aimed at our self-conceit in the days of our youth, the better for us. They pulverise, as it were, the worser part of our nature, and nothing survives the process but what deserves to endure. "And what are you?" asked a Lord Chief Justice of England of a witness who had just given some rambling and discreditable evidence. "I employ myself as a surgeon," said the witness. "But does anybody else employ you as a surgeon? *Are you a surgeon?*" asked the judge. And thereat the witness collapsed.

It is claimed for all medicines that they effect cures though the fact is that some do and some do not. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has been very extensively used for thirty-five years, and is to-day the principal domestic medicine in sixteen different countries. The number of cures it has effected especially among persons suffering from indigestion and bilious diseases is quite incalculable. Of the many thousands of testimonials as to its efficacy voluntarily given, here is an interesting one from a mother and daughter, 'For several years," writes Mrs. Hutchison, of Newcastle Road, Jesmond, N.S.W., on October 19th 1902, "I suffered agonies from indigestion and liver complaint. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work—in fact did not know what it was to enjoy a single hour of freedom from pain. I was attended by two of the cleverest medical men in the Newcastle district, but their treatment failed to bring me any relief. Indeed, I went steadily downhill, and began to fear that my case was beyond the aid of medicine. I grew weakly and thin, and became dejected, when, two years ago, I was advised to try what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup could do for me. It was a happy decision, for before I had taken a quarter of the first bottle my health was much improved. I continued to take the medicine according to the directions for five weeks, by the end of which time I was cured. The cure is evidently a permanent one, for I have remained well and sound to the present day."

This is good testimony—testimony to be proud of. But it don't stop here. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup not only cured Mrs. Hutchison of her indigestion and liver complaint, but, in the case of her daughter Agnes, arrested the progress of an insidious and dangerous malady which, if allowed to range unchecked, might have had fatal results. Here is Mrs. Hutchison's own description of her daughter's case: "My daughter," she says, "was in a very bad way. She was suffering from severe nervous debility. She wasted away to a skeleton, and appeared to have no blood in her body. She was so weakly that she could not walk without assistance, and was often compelled to keep to bed for days together. The doctors seemed to be much in the dark as to her ailment, and as impotant in treating her case as they had been in their treatment of mine, so I determined to experiment on her with the medicine which had proved such a boon to myself. The result was that within two months a few bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup changed her from a helpless invalid into a hearty, healthy, happy girl. She remains as well as one could wish her to be."

Mrs. Hutchison is well-known in Jesmond and Lambton, and has lived in these places for twenty years. She is a native of Scotland, and came to Australia in 1872.

PRIVY COUNCIL AND NEW ZEALAND.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S CONDEMNATION.

SIR ROBERT STOUT, the Chief Justice of New Zealand, has delivered a trenchant criticism in the Court of Appeal on the reflections made by the Privy Council on the New Zealand Court of Appeal, in giving judgment on the appeal in the case of Wallis versus the Solicitor-General, against the order pronouncing a grant of land at Porirua to the Anglican Church for school purposes to be void on account of non-fulfilment of trust. The Chief Justice declared that the imputations of the Privy Council were baseless, and that it was hardly becoming to the highest tribunal in the Empire to make such charges unless they were conclusively proved. He proceeded.

I was no party to the judgment of the Appeal Court which was dealing with an appeal from the late Chief Justice and from Judge Edwards and myself. The attitude I took up when the matter was before us was approved by their lordships, but when the Court of which I have the honour to be President is attacked by such a body as the Privy Council, it is my duty to explain the position. Unfortunately, this is not the only judgment which the Privy Council has pronounced under misapprehension or ignorance of our local laws.

After quoting three cases in which he declares the Privy Council's ignorance of Colonial laws led it to give wrong decisions, Sir Robert Stout says in conclusion:

"The matter is really a serious one. A great Imperial judicial tribunal, sitting at the capital of the Empire and dispensing justice even to the meanest British subject from the uttermost part of the earth is a great and noble ideal, but if that tribunal is unacquainted with the laws it is called upon to interpret or administer, it may unconsciously become a worker of injustice. If such should unfortunately happen, that Imperial spirit which is the true bond of union among his Majesty's subjects must be weakened. We in New Zealand are, as far as the Privy Council is concerned, is an unfortunate position. It has shown that it does not know our statutes, conveyancing terms, or history. What the remedy for such a state of things may be is not at present within my province to suggest."

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command,
Poona, 15th May.

The following appointments have been made:—

7th Bombay Lancers—Lieut A J Reynolds 1st Battn South Staffordshire Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be Sqdn Officer dated 12th April. Lieut Reynolds will be graded below Lieut Lewis and above 2nd Lieut Scott.

19th Bombay Infy—2nd Lieut T G M Harris 1st Battn W Y Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be Double Coy officer dated 3rd May. 2nd Lieut Harris will be graded below Lieut Marjoribanks and above 2nd Lieut Lethbridge.

22nd Bombay Infy—2nd Lieut A P Wodehouse 2nd Battn York and Lancaster Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be Double Coy Officer dated 6th May.

27th Baluch L I—2nd Lieut C P F Warton The Loyal North Lancashire Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be Double Coy Officer dated 20th April.

30th Baluch Infy—Major R Southey 2nd-in-Command to be Comdt vice Bt-Col R C G Mayne C B A-D-C vacated on 10th April; and Major F J Fowler D S O 2nd Double Coy Comdr to be 2nd-in-Command vice Major R Southey appointed Commandant.

Station Staff.—Capt W Scott 12th Bom Infy offig Station Staff Officer 2nd class Deesa is confirmed in the appointment with effect from 18th Dec 1902 vice Capt G M Rolland on Field Service Somaliland.

1st Bombay Lancers.—2nd Lieut G D Heyland Unattached List to be offig Squadron Officer dated 1st May.

2nd Bombay Lancers.—Major L A Gordon 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Comdt vice Lieut-Col J Monteith offig as Assist Quarter-Master-General Bengal Comd, Capt H W Cobham offig 2nd-in-Command to continue in that capacity vice Major L A Gordon offing as Comdt and Lieut F A B Johnstone offig Squadron Officer to be Squadron Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

4th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieut P F Norbury offig Sqdn Officer to be Sqdn Officer to fill an existing vacancy Lieut Norbury will be graded below Lieut Grimshaw and above Lieut Black.

6th Bombay Cavalry—2nd Lieut R G Beatty offig Sqdn Officer to be Sqdn Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

7th Bombay Lancers.—2nd Lieut R Lorimer offing Sqdn Officer to be Sqdn Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers—Lieut J P May offig Double Com Officer, to be Double Coy Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieuts A C D Thorne and F G Greenstreet and 2nd Lieut G D Rice officiating Double Com Officers to be Double Com Officers to fill existing vacancies.

Lieut R M Carter I M S has been appointed to the medical charge of Aden Boundary Commission.

Lieut W B Patton I M S has been detailed for duty with No 68-A Native Field Hospital.

Lieut A R B Shuttleworth 5th Bom Light Inft Supply and Transport Officer 6th Class on probation is confirmed in his present appointment with effect from 4th June 1900.

2nd Lieut J E G Festing Royal Engineer is transferred from the Sind to the Quetta District.

Col J A Barlow British Service having under instructions from the War Office been placed on retired pay with effect from 7th Dec 1902 vacated his appointment as Deputy Adjt-General Bombay Command on the 6th idem and was thereafter permitted to proceed to England,

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Army:—Lieut R C Blair 9th Bom Inft attached 23rd Bom Rifles and Lieut G B A Rind 24th Baluchistan Infy attached 23rd Bom Rifles.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	9	5	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	10	7	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	3	8
G Mahim and Worli	11	8	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	22
Total	39	38	121
Total plague deaths to date..	261,089	113,038	
Same date last year	25	28	102

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th May.

There will be practice as usual at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon the 23rd instant, from 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

SIR ROBERT MENZIES, whose death was reported a fortnight ago was probably the finest walker of his years (eighty-six) in the United Kingdom. Many stories are told of his prowess in this direction. Perhaps the best one is an incident which occurred seventeen years ago. The War Office wrote and asked Sir Robert, who was Colonel of the Perthshire Highland Militia if he did not think himself too old to command a regiment. Sir Robert, who was then seventy, replied that they could send any soldier they pleased in full marching order and he would walk him for twelve hours! He remained in command. Sir Robert was a fine athlete when at Oxford, and particularly distinguished himself on the river. He and his brother, Fletcher Menzies, won the University pair-oared race. The college boat in which the brothers rowed was head of the river for two years. Sir Robert rowed No. 2 in the seven-oared boat that beat the eight-oared Cambridge boat at Henley. He stood 6 ft. 2 in. and was a typical Highland chief.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.
A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.
In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.
Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

WHERE THE KING SAW THE FRENCH TROOPS.

Vincennes, where King Edward admired the French soldiers, was a forest before it was a park. Louis VII. had a hunting-box there; Louis IX. sat under a tree there to dispense justice; and Philippe-Auguste had an enclosure made there for some red deer presented to him by the English King Henry II. The prison of Vincennes was also famous. It was for a long time a "succursale" of the Bastille, and the list of its prisoners includes the names of Diderot, Mirabeau, and the notorious Marquis de Sade. In 1814 and 1815 the Commandant of the fort of Vincennes (General Daumesnil) refused to surrender. Blucher is said to have offered him a bribe of £40,000 to do so, and his answer is historical. "My refusal," he said, "will serve as a dowry for my children."

SIR WILLIAM ANSON.

Sir William Reynell Anson, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, who has been so much to the front of late in the Parliament, is a man of sixty. From Eton he went to Balliol College, Oxford; and this is his subsequent record: Vinerian Reader at Oxford, 1874-1880; warden of all Souls' since 1881; Vice-Chancellor of the University, 1898-99; Chairman of the Oxford Quarter Sessions since 1894; called to the Bar 1869; Bencher 1900; contested West Staffordshire as a Liberal 1380; M.P. (U) for Oxford University and Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford since 1899; Hon. LL. D. Edinburgh and Cambridge. Sir William, who succeeded his father in the baronetcy thirty years ago, is the author of several legal works.

THE NEWEST TYPE OF PUBLIC LETTER-WRITER.

It seems not unlikely that the enterprising scribe who earns precarious sixpences by writing letters for his customers at the East End will shortly encounter serious competition of a novel and unexpected character. The energetic and ubiquitous lady typist threatens to invade the field. One of the attractions of the beach at Blackpool last summer was a tent containing a young girl, a shorthand notebook, a typewriting machine, and a table. The fair operator was prepared to take letters from dictation and type them neatly for a small fee. Large numbers of visitors availed themselves of this opportunity of communicating with their friends at home, and it is said that the typists' earnings amounted to between £4 and £5 per week.

CALL NIGHT AT INNS OF COURT.

Wednesday, May 6, was the day fixed by the Inns of Court for calls to the Bar, Gray's Inn is at the bottom of the list, with only three aspirants to the dignity of her share. The Middle Temple has ten, Lincolns Inn boasts a round dozen, among them being a son of Mr. Justice Kennedy and a son of Sir Horace Walpole, K. C. B. At the Inner Temple no fewer than twenty-three names were screened for call, one of them being that of the son of Sir John Buchanan, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Coleny of the Cape of Good Hope.

WHAT MR. MORGAN CONTROLS.

An estimate, made a few months ago, of the various properties under the control of Mr. Pierpont Morgan is given in the "World's Work" and contains some remarkable figures. It States that he controls 55,510 miles of American railways, or more than the total combined mileage of the railways of Great Britain and Ireland and Germany, these lines having a capitalisation of over £600,590,000, which is more than three times the interest-bearing national debt of the United States. In addition. Mr. Morgan's influence is powerful in almost all the other railway systems of the country. He dominates eighteen railroad systems, one great Atlantic steamship company, thirteen industrial combinations, seven banks, three telegraph and cable companies, seven great insurance companies, and innumerable smaller corporations of various kinds.

TWICE THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The total capitalisation of these various companies is about £1,289,000,000, which is nearly twice the national debt of Great Britain. The capital of a single one of the American companies, the United States Steel Corporation, is almost twice the cost of the Boer war, and its net profits for the current year are estimated at over £30,000,000, or very nearly this year's cost of the British Navy. In all these companies Mr Morgan is a stockholder, and from them receives dividends. Although these properties are popularly known as Morgan companies, Mr Morgan does not hold a majority of their shares. How great his stock interest is in any or all of these companies it is impossible to tell.

MR. MORGAN'S CHIEF BUSINESS.

Mr. Morgan does not have to depend on his dividend for his income. His chief business now, and for the last few years, has been the promotion of great industrial corporations. For forming the United States Steel Corporation his firm as the syndicate managers received shares which it is estimated were sold for about £12,000,000, of which 21,200,000 was Mr. Morgan's commission A year or so ago, when he converted £40,000,000 of the preferred stock into bonds, and issued an £10,000,000 of bonds for extension and repairs, his firm was paid £2,000,000 for their services.

AN INSTERESTING JUBILEE

Photography seems so modern an invention that the announcement that the Royal Photographic Society is about to celebrate the fifteth anniversary of its formation will cause to many a feeling of suprise. Yet it is more than half a century ago that a number of men interested in the new art of the camera met together at the Society of Arts and obtained the influence of the Prince Consort, Sir Charles Eastlake and Lord Rosse the last two Presidents of the Royal Academy and Royal Society respectively to obtain the removal of restrictions which hampered progress in in photography to such an extent as to make a society impossible. The restrictions were removed, the Society formed, and under its present head, Sir William Abney, it celebrates its jubilee by a congress dinner. The celebrations, we are told by "Photogpaphy" will not end here. Over and above all this there are to be special features in the exhibition which are intended to mark this year as one of special significance.

A COLD APRIL.

April has not impressed us as a showery month, notwithstanding a valiant effort in its closing days to alternate sunshine with rain; but although there were nineteen rainless days the fall of 1 3-4in. exceeded the average. Though on only five days was no sunshine recorded, the daily amounts, varying from twenty minutes to ten hours, failed to build up a record of more than 109 hours for the Metropolis, being twenty-one hours below the average. Low temperatures characterised the month, and the mean was under 45 deg. The highest temperature registered was 60 deg. towards the end of the month, and the lowest 29 deg. in the screen on the night of the 15th, and 20 deg. on the grass on this, the first of five consecutive nights out of seven on which April wore a frosty crown.

MAY POSSIBILITIES.

The merrie month comes to us with weeping eyes and a promise of unsettled weather, but sixty years records give on an average twelve rainy days and less than 2in. of rainfall. The possibilities are, however, considerable for in 1865 we had nearly 4¼ in. of rain and thirty-one years later less than 3-10in. in May. The mean temperature for the month shows a considerable advance, and is 54deg; the average day reading 64deg.. and the night 44deg and frosts are rare. We may hope for 184 hours of bright sunshine in London, which is quite eclipsed by Guernsey with 265 hours, Jersey giving a possible 249 hours Hastings 238, Eastbourne 226 Brighton 216, and Margate 196 hours. The Ice Siants usually control the temperature about the 11th to the 14th and produce a cold spell.

THE LATE PAUL DU CHAILLU.

The late Mr. Paul du Chaillu wrote a number of books, mainly of travel, the result of his African experiences. One of his best-known works, however, is "The Land of the Midnight Sun"—a book that made Sweden and Norway well known to the remainder of the world. His enthusiastic description of the beautiful scenery and the simple hospitality of the people of the rugged peninsula of the North started the tide of summer travel flowing along the coast of Norway, into the wonderful fiords and accross into Sweden, and all the Scandinavians have held him in grateful remembrance ever since. His "Ivar the Viking," it may be remembered, contained an interesting facsimile letter from Gladstone, in which the right hon. gentleman discussed some of the race questions which the author had raised.

MR. HANBURY AND THE ANGLERS.

The late Minister of Agriculture will be gratefully remembered by hundreds of anglers in the Midlands for his generous concessions to Izaak Walton's disciples. The Ilam Hall estate includes a portion of that incomparable piece of scenery, the beautiful Dovedale, beloved of the author of "Rasselas" and of Rousseau, who were not fishermen, and of Walton and Cotton, who were. The Dove, which winds along a green hollow between lofty limestone crags, is full of trout. The late Mr. Hanbury was not himself a greatly enthusiastic angler. He had a lively appreciation of the great charm and value of his riparian possessions, but he freely gave his fishing to anybody for the asking.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. John Long will publish at once a new nove entitled; "A Woman in the City." by Helen Bayliss, a new writer who indicates in no uncertain manner that she possesses all the faculties of the Novel writers art. The story opens in a quiet, restrained style, but as it proceeds incident succeeds on incident with true dramatic power. Her characters are well portrayed. Felix Marston and Archibald Levison are true to the life, and the story of their broken lives and misdirectsd love is told with vigour and rare insight into character. Flora Brabazon is the central figure of the book, and the evolution of her life gains in interest as the story proceeds. The second half of the book teems with interest, and the intenseness of the tale heightens as it goes along until the reader is so overpowered that while he wishes the story to close, he is impelled to read to the end.

There is a third volume of new Carlyle correspondence, but whether it will appear in the autumn or next spring is, at the moment, uncertain. Its contents will consist of letters by Carlyle, and some of them are said to be very interesting. They are being edited by Mr. Alexander Carlyle who performed the same office for the Jane Welsh Carlyle letters just issued.

Mr. Hall Caine, who has been taking a holiday at Biarritz, contributes a preface to a book which Mr. Heinemann will publish in a fortnight. This is a posthumous novel by Mr. W.E. Tirebuck, of whome he speaks as his oldest and staunchest friend. They were friends in Liverpool long ago, and now Mr. Hall Caine pays a simple and kindly tribute to Mr. Tirebuck's worth, alike as a writer and as a man.

A paper by the late Colonel! Henderson is promised as an introduction to a new history of the American Civil War, which will appear in the autumn. It is by two English writers who devote themselves especially to the war in the sense of military tactics. Colonel Henderson was not invited by them to enter an unfamiliar field, for his monograph on Stonewall Jackson, the most dashing of the Southern generals, has already become a text book.

Sir John Strachey, whose personal acquainatance with India goes back to the forties, has been revising and rewriting his book, "India, Its Administration and Progress." It first appeared in 1888, and a second edition was called for six years later. The present edition, which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing, will bring the work up to date as a studied record of Indian affairs. It was Sir John Strachey who became Acting Viceroy of India when Lord Mayo was assassinated in the Andaman Islands.

Where the "hustling" city of Chicago now stands there stood the silent little Fort Dearborn of early American days. Its story, which included a massacre of whites by the Indians, has suggested a romance, that Messrs. Putnam are to publish. It is by Miss Myrtle Reed, whose daintily-written volumes, especially the last one, Lavender and Old Lace. have found many readers in England. This historical novel, the events of which belong to the year 1812, will be e[illegible]titled The Shadow of Victory.

Mr. Edward Jenks, who is reader in English law at the University of Oxford, has written a book on "Parliamentary England" for the Story of the Nation's Series. It is an attempt to trace in broad outline the evolution of our system of Cabinet Government, one of the most striking achievements of the Englishman in the field of politics. The book covers the period from the restoration of Charles II. to the passing of the first Reform Act. It is Mr. Jenks who is to edit the new progressive review, for which by the way, a title has not yet been actually chosen.

Max O'Rell, who is in Paris, professes during the summer to write another book of his own particular kind of wit and wisdom. Meanwhile his "Rambles in Womanland" is to be publishd shortly by Messrs. Chatto. Of its "good things" there is a foretaste in the following :— Cupid will cause men to do many things; so will cupidity The hardest thing in life is to make a living dishonestly for any length of time. Like economy too much as a virtue not to loathe it when it becomes a vice.

The new edition which Mr. Murray has had long in preparation, of Sir Henry Yule's Marco Polo is about to appear. For more than thirty years this work has been recognised throughout the world as a classic. No edition has appeared since the second, published twenty-eight years ago, and copies of the book have grown scarce and valuable. Sir Henry Yule had for years been collecting materials with a view to a new edition, and since his death further valuable information has become available. Professor Cordier, of Paris, who is a Chinese scholar, a historian and an old friend of Yule's has gathered all the new material into the present edition.

A book on English local government by an enlightened foreign authority like Professor Redlich, of Vienna, should be worth reading. It has been translated by Mr. F. W. Hirst and will be published on an early date by Messrs. Macmillan. Mr. Hirst has brought the work quite up to date by adding an account of the recent Education Act. Some thirty years ago Gneist wrote a book which in Germany has been regarded as one to consult in regard to English local government. He took the view that our municipal life was rather on the down grade. Professor Redlich forms quite a different view, and indeed his leading idea is to correct and supplement his predecessor.

Francis or William is the airy title of the next book which we are promised on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. It is by Mr. H. N. Bathgate, who describes it as a quest of the national bard, and Mr. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, announces it. Though himself a convinced Baconian, Mr. Bathgate has tried to approach his subject in an impartial spirit. He brings together a body of evidence helpful to those who seriously ask if Shakespeare was Bacon. They must be fairly numerous, judging by the growth of Shakespeare-Bacon literature in England and in America. The rumour is revived that Mrs. Elizabeth Gallup is to visit England in the autumn.

Captain Sykes, R.H.A., is the author of a book Service and Sport on the Tropical Nile, which Mr. Murray is about to publish. It is, as the sub-title says, an account of— the duties and diversions of an officer among natives and big game during the occupation of the Nilotic provinces. Broadly, the subject of Captain Sykes's volume is Uganda, and he deals in particulas with it people. He tries to make some of them speak as it were, so that the outer world may learn what they are. He remarks that recently Uganda has made a great change in acquiring the railway, and he fears it is a change at the expense of romance, adventure, and big game shooting. His book is fully illustrated from photographs and drawings.

Concerning Fiction.—Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, Lady Rose's Daughter, which Messrs. Smith, Elder publish, has now, between England and America, sold over 100,000 copies.—Miss Mary Wilkins's new book, The Wind in the Rose Bush and other Stories of the Super-natural, will be published by Mr. Murray on shortly. A Rustic Dreamer is a volume of stories by Mr. Wilkinson, Sherren which Messrs. Chapman will publish They relate to Wessex, on which and on Mr. Hardy too, Mr. Sherren has already written. Mr. Lane promises, under the title Nine Points of the Law. a story whichhe thinks remarkable for it humorous complications and literary qualities. It is by a new writer, Mr. Wilfrid S. Jackson About the middle of May Mr Heinemann will publish a book of tales, Guardianship of God, by Mrs. Steel, The stories, like her most successful novol, refer to shortly India. Messrs. Chatto will pudlish Mr. Bortram Mitford's South Africans story, Haviland's Chum.

Bric-a-Brac—Mr. G. H. Putnam, the head of the well-known publishing house, has arrived in London from America. —Mr. Sidney Lea is expected back in England at the end of May. His American visit has been most successful. —Mr. E. D. Morel, who is a recognised authority on African affairs, has a book on the French Congo appearing soon with Mr. Heinemann It has a cover design by Mr. Herbert Ward; who was for some years on the Congo. —Messrs. Longman have nearly ready the final part of the "Manual of Surgical Treatment," which they have been publishing by Professor Watson Cheyne and Dr. Burghard. —Mr St. Loe Strathey contributes an introduction to a book by an anonymous writer, which Messrs. Smith, Elder are publishing on "German Ambitions as they affect Britain and the United States." Its main contents appeared as articles in the Spectator where they attracted attention.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anœmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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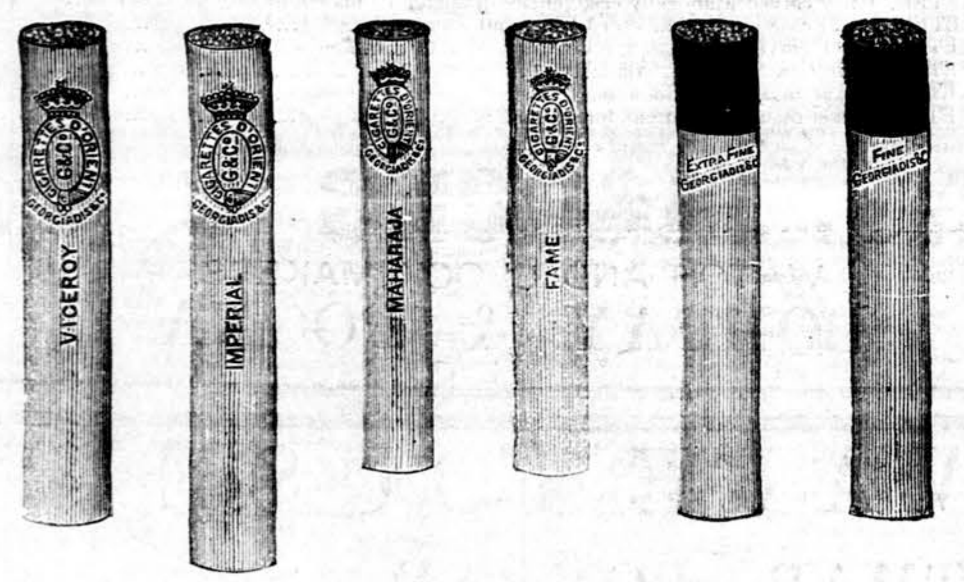
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THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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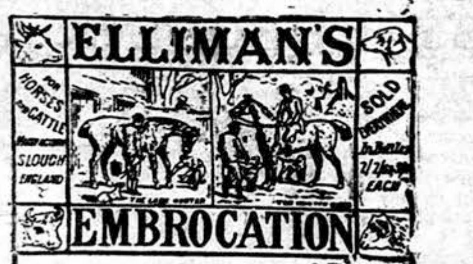

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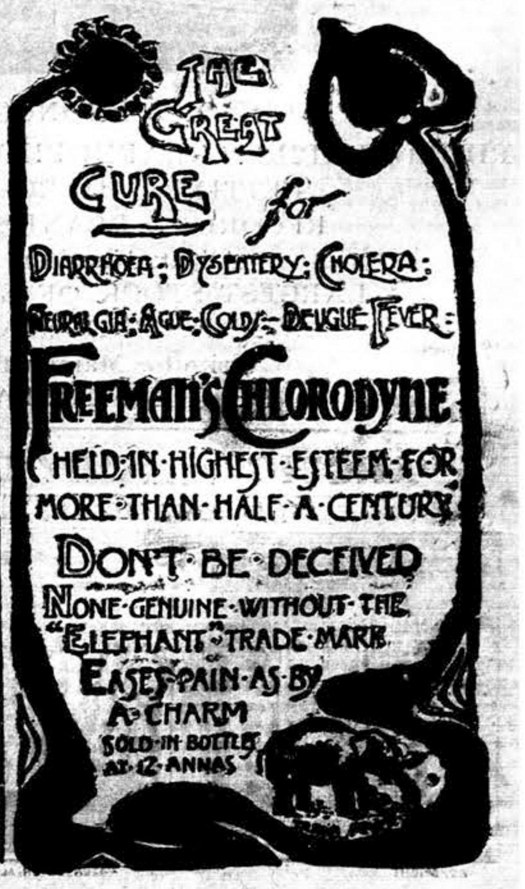
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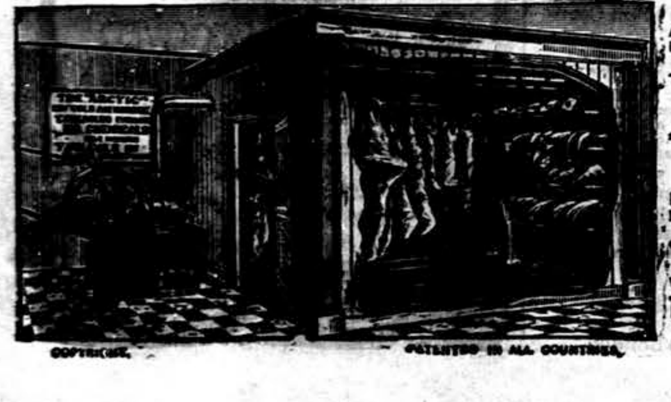

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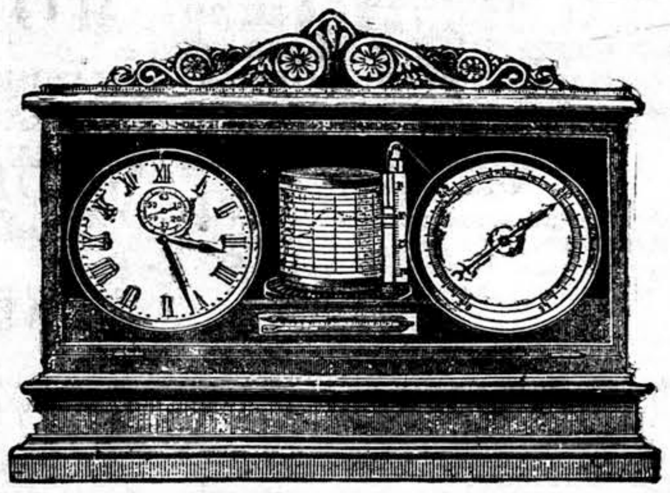

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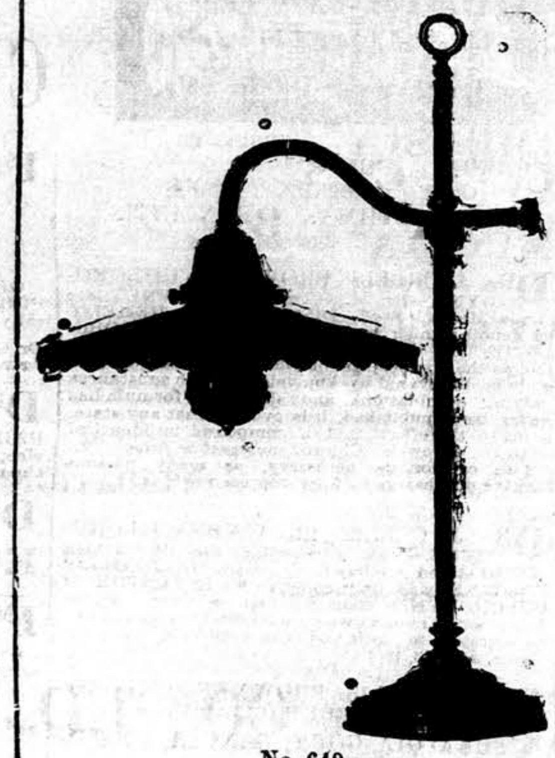

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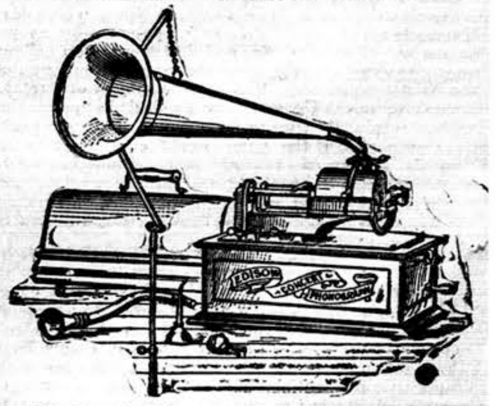

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO: 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK Co.